The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3764. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Fighting near Catlett and Bristow Stations.

A Furious Attack upon Our Rear Guard.

Two Army Corps and Gregg's Cavalry Engaged.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON BOTH SIDES.

The Enemy Repulsed With Heavy Loss.

Capture of One of Their Six-Gun Batteries.

Another Unsuccessful Attempt to Flank Gen. Meade.

A Supply Train Attacked by Guerrillas.

NO FIGHTING OF IMPORTANCE YESTERDAY

GENERAL RICKLES COME TO THE FRONT.

COMPLIMENTARY ORDER OF GEN. MEADE.

COMPLIMENTARY ORDER OF GEN. MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The following General Order was published to-day:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 15.

The Major-General Commanding announces to the army that the rear guard, oonsisting of the Second corps, was attacked yesterday, while marching by the flank. The enemy, after a spirited contest, was repulsed, losing a battery of five guns, two colors and 450 prisoners. The skill and promptitude of Maj.-Gen. WARREN, and the gallantry and bearing of the officers and soldiers of the Second corps, are entitled to high commendation.

By command of Maj.-Gen. MEADE.
(Signed) S. WILLIAMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 15.

MR. E. A. PAUL sends the following to this bureau:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The enemy made two desperate and unsuccessful attempts to-day to whip this army in detail, and destroy our train, but in both most signally failed.

Just at daybreak, between Catlett's Station and Warrenton, near a place called Auburn, STUART and A. P. HILL made a simultaneous attack upon Gregg's cavalry and the Second Army corps.

Almost the first intimation given of their presence was the opening of the batteries upon the Second corps. Our troops were speedily in position, and the enemy were repulsed with considerable loss.

Late in the afternoon HILL made another dash to cut off the Second corps. He first attacked the rear of the Fifth corps, killing three of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and wounding fifteen or twenty more.

When the head of the Second corps had reached Kettle Run, near Bristow Station, HILL made a terrible onslaught on both corps. The Second corps was on the east side of the railroad track and used the road embankment at several points for breastworks with decided advantage. The enemy charged at one time up to the embankment when a portion of the Second corps charged in turn, capturing some seven or eight hundred prisoners and one battery of artillery, mostly of HEATH's division.

Several other charges were made, and each time the enemy were forced back with great slaughter, saving their killed and wounded in our hands. A rapid artillery fire was kept up on both sides until long after dark, when the enemy gave up and retired. I have not been able to obtain a full list of our killed and wounded, but it is not large.

In battery B, Second Rhode Island artillery, the following casualties occurred:

Chester Hunt, killed.
Martin V. B. Eaton, leg cut.
John Kelly, slight.
Lieut. Peace, slight.
Edward Howard, slight.

Capt. BALL, of the Third Minnesota, was wounded in three places and under the most aggravating circumstances.

When the enemy charged up the railroad, finding themselves in a dangerous place, they waved their hands in token of surrender. At this instant Capt. BALL sprang to the top of the embankment, and a volley was fired at him, three shots taking effect.

The Minnesotians returned the fire, and many a rebel suffered death in retaliation for this act of treachery.

Our trains are all safe.

There was some artillery practice this morning near Rappahannock Station, but without much damage to either side.

The First Maine cavalry, Col. SMITH, which was cut off on Monday night, near Jefferson, across the Rappahannock, reached Bristow Station Tuesday night. The regiment escaped with the loss of a squad of men sent to communicate with Gen. GREGG, about twenty in all. Our army behaved handsomely.

Following is an additional list of casualties:

Killed—Col. James E. Mallon, 40th New-York, Tammany regiment, commanding Third brigade, Second division Second corps.

Wounded—Capt. S. N. Smith, 7th Michigan infantry, Inspector-General of Gen. Webb's Staff.

Capt. B. Cooper, 42d New-York—slightly.
Capt. Geo. Swarz, 42d New-York—slightly.
Capt. Geo. Gibbons, 42d New-York—slightly.
Capt. John Robinson, 42d New-York—slightly.
Lieut. Wm. B. Driver, 19th Massachusetts—slightly.
Lieut. J. I. Ferris, 19th Massachusetts—slightly.
Capt. Frank Wessels, Judge-Advocate Second division Second corps.
Capt. Thos. Sinclair, 1st Minnesota—slightly.
Lieut. J. De Gray, 1st Minnesota—slightly.
Lieut. Stevens, 15th Massachusetts—slightly.

The 19th Massachusetts lost two killed and eight wounded; 19th Maine, one killed and twelve wounded; 1st Minnesota, one killed, twenty wounded, and one missing; 42d New-York, seven killed, eighteen wounded.

All the above were in the First Brigade, Second Division.

The casualties in the Third Brigade, Third Division, were four killed, eighty-five wounded, and twenty-five missing.

In the Fourth brigade, Third division, the loss was fourteen in killed, wounded and missing. Many of the latter were expected to turn up.

Gen. TILE, of the 10th Pennsylvania Reserves—head and foot.

Henry Powell, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves—killed.
Geo. Lowman, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves—arm.
Geo. Graham, 2d Pennsylvania Reserves—wounded.
Sam'l Lowder, 2d Pennsylvania Reserves—missing.
Ernest Adderhold, 6th Pennsylvania Reserves—leg.
John A. Pepple, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves—leg off.
Corp. Geo. W. Young, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves—killed.

Two in the 13th regiment wounded.
John Waugh, 10th regiment—reported killed.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 15—1 P. M.

The Extra *Star* says the firing yesterday in front, was that of a considerable engagement between a large force of rebels and a portion of the army of the Potomac; a part of Gen. WARREN's Second corps, which was in the vicinity of Bristow's Station, infantry and cavalry, being engaged on both sides.

The result was a decided Union victory; the rebels being badly beaten with the loss of an entire battery and one hundred prisoners, who fell into our hands.

Before the termination of the engagement the Sixth, Maj.-Gen. SYKES' corps, came up and assisted in driving the enemy off the field.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 15—P. M.

The falling back of our forces from Rappahannock Station to Bristow and Catlett's is represented as a magnificent spectacle. They marched by four parallel lines. There were no delays nor confusion. Every movement was conducted with remarkable regularity.

In the recent conflict between PLEASONTON and STUART's forces, while the latter was endeavoring to effect a flank movement on the former's left, the colors of both these Generals at one time were not over fifty yards distant from each other, and while there were charges of cavalry on the left and front, hand to hand encounters followed.

Our cavalry were in splendid condition, and exhibited the greatest bravery and gallantry. Their officers say they never showed a better spirit, and in the succession of charges and rallying, obeyed orders with a coolness, regularity and rapidity unequaled in the war. The country being open, the spectacle is described as interesting and grand beyond description.

A few particulars of the engagement yesterday in the neighborhood of Catlett's and Bristow Stations have been received. It appears, the rebels early in the morning furiously attacked the Second army corps, commanded by Gen. WARREN, and the cavalry division of Gen. GREGG. The Second corps being one of the oldest, and highly efficient, succeeded in stopping the rebel advance, compelling the enemy to fall back with heavy loss, our own troops also suffering largely. The Federal cavalry in like manner fought with great desperation, leaving many killed and wounded on the field.

A considerable number of prisoners fell into our hands, and a battery of six fine guns. Gen. SYKES, with the Sixth army corps, ably supported the Second in their arduous task of defending the rear. At 6 o'clock in the evening, Gen. LEE made a desperate attempt to flank Gen MEADE by the way of Chantilly, and endeavoring to get into his rear by the way of Fairfax Court-house. In this he was unsuccessful, as Gen. MEADE anticipated the rebels by falling rapidly back to the coveted spot, thus effectually checking a movement which would have endangered both the Army of the Potomac and the Capital.

During last night Gen. MEADE ordered one of his supply trains further back in his rear, when it was attacked by a small force of rebels, probably mounted guerrillas. The teamsters, resolved not to lose the property, rallied to defend it, and succeeded in driving away the enemy, who escaped with only two of the very large number of wagons.

It is not believed there has been any fighting of importance to-day. Artillery firing was heard early this morning, but it was not of long continuance.

Maj.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, with his Staff, left here for the front at 5 o'clock this afternoon. In case of a general engagement he will take command of his own corps.

The guns captured, four of which are United States regulation, three-inch, and one Blakeley gun, were exhibited here to-day. The prisoners were mostly North Carolinians, about fifty of whom have expressed a desire to take the oath of allegiance.

Our casualities yesterday were small. A considerable number of rebel dead and wounded fell into our hands, the latter not being included in the foregoing aggregate of prisoners.

The march from our late to the present position was accomplished in the most perfect order, and without the loss of wagons or other property. The enemy were held in check at every point where they attempted a surprise or attack. The force which attacked Gen. WARREN were portions of Gen. HILL's corps.

Some of the prisoners state that they had marched from Hanover Junction, near Richmond, since Saturday last.

The Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $1,200,000 five-twenties to-day.

THE WAR IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Wheeler's Cavalry Driven into Alabama.

OUR FORCES PURSUE TO THE RIVER.

Bragg's Army Reported to be Falling Back.

HIS SUPPLIES BECOMING SHORT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

STEVENSON, Ala., Thursday, Oct. 15, and NASHVILLE, Oct. 15.

The situation continues uninteresting. Heavy rains have raised the Tennessee River. The rebel General, WHEELER, has recrossed the Tennessee at Muscle Shoals, Ala., closely pursued to the river by our troops. He was driven from Huntsville, by the brigade of our cavalry. Several refugees who yesterday came into our lines at Brittsport, report BRAGG making back apparently, because of the exhaustion of the country in which he has been living. Though this is not good authority, there is some reason for believing that the enemy is on the move. A few days will develop it.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The evening trains from the front are bringing in sick and wounded. The churches are again taken for hospitals.

All is quiet at Chattanooga.

The river has raised fifteen inches.

AFFAIRS AT CHATTANOOGA.

A dispatch from Chattanooga, 12th inst., to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says:

"Deserters from BRAGG report the enemy still in force in front. They say he had eleven divisions, besides his cavalry force in the late battle. Lowe's mounted reconnoissants consisted of two divisions and one brigade.

Atlanta papers say BRAGG had fifty heavy and two hundred light guns, and was to have commenced shelling on the 5th inst.

A general order was issued on the 7th inst., in accordance with orders from the War Department, consolidating the Twentieth and Twenty-first corps into the Fourth. Also ordering Gens. McCOOK and CRITTENDEN to Indianapolis to appear before a Court of Inquiry. The same order announces Major-Gen. HITCHCOCK, Chief of Staff, in place of Gen. GARFIELD, who vacates the position to take a seat in Congress.

All divisions of the army will be consolidated into six divisions, to form the Fourteenth and Fourth corps, with Generals THOMAS and GRANGER as commanders. The three under the former will be commanded by Generals BAIRD, DAVIS, and ROUSSEAU. Those under the latter, by Generals WOOD, SHERIDAN, and PALMER. Gen. BRANNAN will be Chief of Artillery.

It is rumored that a duel occurred on Monday last between the Tennessee troops of BRAGG and LONGSTREET, in which six hundred were killed and wounded. Other accounts say it was between Georgia troops and WHEELER'S division, the former having refused to cross the Chickamauga. A fight or sham battle certainly occurred, as it was seen from the mountain tops. The information of a fight comes from deserters."

Correspondence Between Gens. McCook and Rosecrans.

FROM GEN. M'COOK TO GEN. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Oct. 3, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Commanding Army of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: In the Northern papers, statements have been published, purporting to be based upon your official dispatches sent to Washington, in relation to the battle of Chickamauga, in which I am charged with having disobeyed an order from you upon the field of battle.

Will the General Commanding be kind enough to state to me in writing whether I disobeyed an order or not, upon that field, if so, what order was disobeyed.

An extract from the Louisville *Journal*, of the 30th inst., is respectfully inclosed. An early answer will very much oblige.

Yours, very truly,
(Signed,) A. McD. McCOOK,
Maj.-Gen. Com'g Twentieth Army Corps.

FROM GEN. ROSECRANS TO GEN. M'COOK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 3, 1863.

GENERAL: I have received your letter inclosing and calling my attention to a newspaper paragraph, which says that in my official dispatches I attribute our failure to overthrow the enemy in the battle of Chickamauga to your disobedience of my orders.

I take pleasure in saying to you that no official, or other dispatches of mine, have warranted a charge of disobedience of orders by you, on either days of the battle of Chickamauga.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) W. S. ROSECRANS, Major General.
Maj.-Gen. A. McD. McCOOK, commanding Twentieth Army Corps.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

NOTE FROM MR. CYRUS W. FIELD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Monday a correspondent asks for information in regard to the Atlantic Telegraph. Referring to statements made at the late meeting at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, he says: "It was affirmed that the entire amount of capital (£300,000) necessary for the work had already been obtained. Nevertheless, an appeal was made for further offerings of money in America. You can doubtless relieve the obscurity arising from this apparent contradiction."

The contradiction is *only apparent*, and is easily explained. I said that the whole amount was *secured*, but in this way: First, £316,000 were subscribed to the new stock. Then GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co., on taking the contract, agreed that whatever was wanting of the whole amount of capital, on the first of November, *they would take themselves* at par. In this large offer it was supposed that several wealthy firms of London were interested. Thus the whole amount is *secured*, and the cable is now being made. My appeal for more subscriptions *here* was not that they were necessary to insure the completion of the work, but simply that it was for the interest of the United States that a larger proportion of the capital should be held this side the Atlantic.

I am sorry that your correspondent had any difficulty in finding the place or the terms of subscription. I have certainly taken pains to inform the public. Last Spring the prospectus was advertised in many of the principal papers of this City, and I spent weeks in going to our leading merchants to obtain subscriptions.

The new stock is in shares of £20 sterling. The price here would of course depend on the rate of exchange on London.

If your correspondent wishes to make further inquiries, and will call on me, at my office, No. 5 Beekman-street, I shall be happy to give him all the needed information. CYRUS W. FIELD.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1863.

Note from Mr. Astor to the Tax Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1863.

Messrs. Wilhamson, Allen and Brown, Tax Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: Understanding that, by some mistake, my house, on the Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-third-street, has been valued on the books at $16,000 instead of $100,000, I consent to having the amount altered on the books to $100,000.

I remain, very respectfully yours,
No. 35 Fifth-street. J. J. ASTOR, Jr.

Prorogation of the Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Business in both Houses of Parliament closed last night. The Governor-General prorogues the House to-day.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

Many of the rebels who were in the fight at Collierville on Sunday, had passed through the lines, which they had obtained, it was alleged, for local purposes, and had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. This will serve to stop what little intercourse and trade have been permitted to the inhabitants.

Gen. HURLBURT has just issued a special order prohibiting civilians from passing to and from the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. HURLBURT's force, which was sent after CHALMERS, were skirmishing with him yesterday and to-day, and have driven him beyond the water, and are still following and punishing him severely.

FROM JAMAICA, W. I.

Reports concerning the Pirate Georgia—Small Pox.

We have received files of Jamaica papers to the 8th inst. The only items of interest are as follows:

From the Tribune, Oct. 1.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.—The Confederate war steamer *Georgia*, in command of Capt. SEMMES, formerly of the *Alabama*, passed this port yesterday at noon, under full steam canvas, going at 10½ knots an hour, and was on a cruise. She was boarded off this port by a Montego Bay pilot.

Since issuing our paper this morning, we learn that the Confederate steamer *Georgia*, which we reported off this port yesterday was observed late in the afternoon to come into collision with another steam vessel; but from the distance at which the encounter took place—as seen by the aid of a telescope—it is difficult to say whether the other vessel returned the fire or not; at all events, this much is certain, that after the lapse of eight or ten minutes one of the vessels sailed away, evidently having the other in tow, and both were soon after lost to sight.

SMALL POX.—Letters received here by the *Crusader* from Navy Bay, state that the small-pox is spreading fearfully at that place. Let the Health Officer at Port Royal be therefore on the alert; and, at the same time, let vaccination be looked to by those who have neglected it.

Important Decisions.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The Court of Appeals adjourned to-day. The judgment in the case of LEBARRISTER, convicted in New-York of murder in the first degree, was affirmed, six to two—Judges WRIGHT and RUGGLES dissenting. The distinction is distinctly that the punishment of death was retained by the statute of 1860.

In the case of JEFFERS, convicted also of murder in New-York, a new argument was ordered, four Judges being for the affirmative on all points, the two above named for reversal, on the ground of punishment, and two, Judges MARVIN and ROSEKRANS, for a new trial, by reason of a question put to the prisoner's mother.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The long detention and stoppage of several California bound ships *en route* from New-York and Boston, at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso, coupled with the loss by capture of four clippers and the wandering of the *Donald* off Cape Horn, are beginning to have their legitimate effects in our market. Many of the staple goods, usually supplied almost exclusively from Atlantic ports, are running low in stock, and some of the leading articles are now quite out of market. Prices in consequence are well sustained.

The Disaster to the Africa.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Thursday, Oct. 15.

The *Africa* has been beached in a sheltered place at the head of the harbor. It is impossible to ascertain the extent of the damage till divers arrive from Halifax. A portion of the stern and keel forward are entirely gone, and a portion of the keel from the stern-post is also gone. There are other damages amidships.

The passengers have been provided for on shore.

Henry Ward Beecher in England.

From the London News, Oct. 1.

Rev. H. W. BEECHER, who has returned from his tour of the Continent, accompanied by Rev. Dr. RAYMOND, spent Saturday evening in the Tabernacle House, Pinsbury, to which Dr. CAMPBELL had invited a number of the leading ministers of the metropolis to meet him. The conversation mainly turned on the civil war now raging, on which Mr. BEECHER expressed himself with great frankness and confidence. Rev. JOHN GRAHAM and Rev. JOHN KENNEDY made pointed reference to some expressions ascribed to Mr. BEECHER about the time of the *Trent* discussion, when he was reported as having said, "They would hide their time till they had settled matters with the South, and then." The report which reached England stopped there, but not so the speaker, who finished the sentence nearly as follows: "Then we will show England how we can forgive an injury, and heap coals of fire on the heads of those from whom it comes."

The Great Champion Billiard Match.

KAVANAGH THE WINNER.

Irving Hall was literally jammed last night upon the occasion of the above match, by the principal professors of billiards in the United States, as well as others of less note, and a host of amateurs and other lovers of the game. The ex-champion, MR. PHELAN, presided, and upon the appearance of KAVANAGH in the arena he was received with great applause by his admirers; and little less applause attended the appearance of SEERETER. Mr. FOX acted as umpire for SEERETER; Mr. O'CONNOR for KAVANAGH, and Mr. STEFF as referee.

Bets ran high, Mr. MORRISSEY bet 80 to 100 on SEERETER seven times, and then came out with a bold offer of 600 to 1,000, which was not taken. Early in the game the house was so crowded that notice was put up that the hall was full, and during the progress of the game there was quite a display of shirt sleeves, in consequence of the heat. At the commencement of the game Mr. PHELAN requested the audience not to stamp their feet when they applauded either of the players, as the vibration of the floor disturbed the table; notwithstanding this request, frequent bursts of applause occurred as either player made a fine shot of long range; but the best of good order and good humor prevailed throughout.

The game was commenced by KAVANAGH, at about 9¼ o'clock, and was concluded by him at 12¾ o'clock, with a fine run of 66, when he played the balls within the string, and left but one to go; SEERETER not counting, KAVANAGH made the winning shot amid the greatest cheering. SEERETER only made 715 points, and, although he played well at times, was remarkably out of position or out of luck, as he showed a large amount of very fine play. KAVANAGH, on the contrary, played with great brilliancy throughout, making very few mistakes. His principal runs were 9, 43, 9, 37, 66, 7, 121, 12, 16, 31, 40, 20, 16, 37, 15, 11, 21, 17, 21, 181, 5, 79, 20, 11, 20, 12, 62, 119, 10, 19, 11, 77, 37, 21, 9, 9, 60.

SEERETER's principal runs were 9, 8, 17, 16, 14, 24, 23, 25, 12, 17, 57, 19, 16, 10, 37, 35, 12, 20, 43, 16, 28, 20, 27, and smaller counts for both players.

Immediately after the match Mr. PHELAN announced that Philip TIERNAN, of Cincinnati, had challenged KAVANAGH to play a similar match of 1,500 points, notice of which, he has been informed by advertisement. If the four gaslights over the table had reflectors or shades, it would be a great improvement.

The match was for $1,000 a side, 1,500 points up.

Union Assembly Conventions.

The Union Assembly Conventions met last evening; only a portion of them made nominations, as follows: Third District—Andrew J. Plumb; Fourth District—Ebenezer Morgans; Seventh District—Hon. Henry J. Raymond; Tenth District—Benjamin Merritt; Fifteenth District—Edward C. Johnson.

Arrivals in the City.

Brig.-Gen. J. M. LEE, Missouri; Dr. O. MACOMBER, New-York; Col. Samuel BELL, San Francisco; Col. W. OWEN, U. S. A.; Capt. W. C. BURGES, Jas. HAMMERSLY and Alfred ROBERTS, Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. A. H. REEDER, Pennsylvania; Hon. Col. O. BRISTOW, Massachusetts; S. PLUMMER and family, New-Orleans; R. G. SHARP and family, Halifax; Dr. MCCLELLAN, U. S. A.; Dr. ORMSBY and wife, Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. BURTON, U. S. A.; Jas. PARKER, New-Haven; R. A. COE, Detroit; C. O. CHENEY, New-Haven; Col. HAYES, U. S. A.; Capt. GRAHAM, of the *Iroquois*, are at the Lafayette House.

Dr. Jas. HUGG, U. S. N.; Col. GRAHAM, Washington; Chas. D. BELDEN, London; Dr. Jas. HUGG, John SHERRILL and H. C. MEADE, U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

THE RAIDS IN MISSOURI.

DISPERSION OF SHELBY'S GUERRILLAS.

DETAILS OF THEIR OPERATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The following dispatches were received to-day at the headquarters of the army:

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. BROWN has beaten the rebels under SHELBY three times, and is still in close pursuit. Their escape is hardly possible.

Two expeditions recently sent into Northeastern Arkansas have returned and sent to Pilot Knob over one hundred prisoners.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. BROWN brought the rebels under SHELBY to a decisive engagement yesterday. The fight was obstinate, and lasted five hours. The rebels were finally completely routed and scattered in all directions, with the loss of all their artillery and baggage and a large number of small arms and prisoners.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is very large. Our troops are still pursuing the flying rebels.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Several squads of SHELBY's raiders crossed the Pacific Railway to-day, on their way south, pursued by Gen. BROWN's cavalry. SHELBY's raid is at an end, and his forces are scattered in every direction.

An invitation to the friends of Freedom in the slave States to meet in Convention at Louisville, Ky., on the 8th of January next, to consult together, and take action, appears in the *Democrat* to-day, signed by several Congressmen and other prominent gentlemen of this State.

NEWSPAPER DETAILS.

From the following special dispatch to the Missouri *Democrat* it will be seen that the recent rebel raid was likely to have been a formidable affair, had not Gen. BROWN so suddenly checked it:

JEFFERSON CITY, Sunday evening, Oct. 11, 1863.

A refugee by the name of Dr. FRAZER, of Hunnewille, Polk County, informs me that the rebels, 1,500 strong, under COCKRAN or SHELBY, took Greenfield on Monday without opposition. The residents are fleeing for their lives. The rebels burned the Court-house, and marched on Stockton, where were a company of Rangers under Capts. WALKER and SPENCER, who retreated. He (the Doctor) does not know what damage was done.

On Wednesday at 9 A. M., they attacked Humansville in large force. FRAZER and all the male citizens retreated, as well as twenty of Capt. BURKHARDT's company, in ALLEN's regiment, leaving the women and children to the rebels. From the border of the town he saw smoke, supposed to be the town on fire. The refugees retreated to Warsaw and gave the alarm. Company E, Seventh M. S. M., formed, and the rebels attacked them on Thursday morning. FRAZER heard the fight, and saw two Lieutenants one mile out, scouting from the town, who said all the company were killed or captured. He feels sure that Humansville is burned.

Great excitement prevails all through Polk, Benton and Dade Counties. This is his statement, based partly on rumors, and must be received with caution.

From reliable sources here I learn that the Greenfield Court-house was burned.

The rebels burned Lamine bridge and water station, and it is reported that the guard, about 12 in number, were captured, the rebels changing clothes with them, after which they were paroled. They also captured Otterville, on the railroad, but did not do any damage to the town or property.

The rebels, when last heard from, were in force four miles north of Tipton.

Citizens here are enrolled and formed into home guards, 200 strong, under Maj. DALE, of the Fourth M. S. M. cavalry.

An engine, with three men, near Tipton, was attacked on Friday by eighty rebels. The men fired, and killed one rebel, and ran the engine off the track.

Col. COLE is in command of the forces sent from the East. Gen. TORREY is in command here.

About three hundred feet of track destroyed east of Tipton was replaced to-day.

The special correspondent of the same paper says:

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday Morning.

The invasion of the State by an armed force of rebels, variously estimated as from 1,000 to 5,000, has created the most intense alarm all through the southern counties, and the inhabitants are seeking refuge in flight. There appears to be no thought among the people of resistance, as they possess the idea that the military force of the State, under present management, is inadequate to insure life and property, and for the residents of any single town to attempt to cope with the enemy single-handed, and poorly armed as they are, would be utter madness.

The rebels are said to be all mounted, well clothed and armed, and capable of performing long marches by the aid of their superior horse-flesh.

The refugees are loud in their denunciations of the State Government in not checking the invasion at the first, before the rebels could exchange their worn-out animals for fresh ones, and gather to their standard the numerous squads of prowling plunderers who infest the counties on the border of Arkansas.

Of the destruction of the Court-house at Greenfield on Monday there can be no doubt, but as far as my information extends no further damage was done in the town. This is to be accounted for by the circumstance that these raiders were aiming at Sedalia, where there is valuable plunder, and they did not wish to delay their arrival there or impede their progress by the transportation of articles of little or no value.

Warsaw was attacked at sunrise on the morning of Thursday. At that post Company E, of the Seventh M. S. M., (PERLY's regiment,) was stationed. The commanding officer the night before received intelligence from Dr. FRAZER and other Polk County refugees, of the approach of the rebels, and to his credit be it said, instead of deserting his post (I guess he must be a Radical) he resolved to give them a warm reception, should the force not prove too large.

On the alarm being given, skirmishing commenced between the advance guard of SHELBY and the pickets of Company E. The pickets were soon driven in, and the enemy advanced in two columns, it is said, in heavy force. This was the signal for the retreat of the refugees, who left the militia to hold them in check while they saved themselves in flight. But arriving beyond the range of bullets on the outskirts of the town a halt was made by the refugees, from which point they distinctly heard the crack of rifles and the clashing of swords.

Arriving at Cole Camp, the enemy, no doubt, learned of the large force under Gen. BROWN near Sedalia and Clinton, and deemed it not safe to attack the former place, for they turned east and struck the railroad above Tipton on Friday. They proceeded through Otterville, doing little or no damage, arrived at the Lamede Bridge, took the guard of ten or twelve men prisoners, broke their arms, made them exchange clothes, and paroled them. One soldier may be exchanged clothes several times. At this point they were in force. They had small squads out to the right and left during their entire journey, but on striking the Pacific Railroad they called them in, and proceeded east along the road, with scouts out in every direction. They burned the water station this side of Lamede Bridge, and pushed on toward Tipton, burning about three hundred yards of the track east of that town. Before this, on their approach to the town, the telegraph operator, Mr. WOODMAN, packed up his papers and returned east. Subsequently the operator, in company with Mr. MCKINNON, superintendent, Capt. TUBBY and an engineer, proceeded up the road upon an engine, to reconnoitre. Arriving at the point where the track was burned, they came suddenly upon a company of rebels drawn up in line near the track. The commanding officer gave the command to advance, and the reconnoitering party was fired upon. The bullets entered the engine, but did no further damage. The rebels endeavored to get in rear of the engine, but the engineer reversed and backed down. While the engine was being reversed, Capt. TUBBY, Seventh cavalry, received a ball, took aim, the commander of the rebel force fell from his horse, his heels went up and his head down, a kick and a struggle with death followed and the spirit passed "to the land of the hereafter."

The Troubles in Missouri.

A PROCLAMATION BY GOV. GAMBLE.

Many evil disposed persons are now engaged in endeavoring to produce disaffection toward the State Government, with the avowed purpose of overthrowing it by violence, if they shall be unable to accomplish their end by other means. They endeavor to attract other citizens to their support by the circulation of most unfounded statements and misrepresentations. Among this class of persons are to be found men who bear about with them commissions from the State Government, and many who have obtained notoriety only by the favor of that Government, while others of them have been removed from office, and still others have been refused office by that Government.

So far as the end which they seek can be effected by means conformable to the Constitution and the laws through the expression of the popular will, no objection can be made to any change in the Government which the people may desire to make; but the proclaimed purpose of effecting it by violence demands that the people should be put upon their guard against a course which may result in the complete ruin of the State.

In order to excite the public mind they have resorted to the circulation of the most extraordinary falsehoods in relation to the purposes and conduct of the State Government.

Gov. GAMBLE then takes occasion to enter upon a refutation of the charges of disloyalty and Copperheadism made and insinuated against him, by citing illustrations of his devotion to the Union and the cause of emancipation. He concludes the proclamation as follows:

It may with propriety be repeated, that no objection is here intended to be suggested to any change in their Government which the people may think proper to make, by peaceful means, in accordance with the Constitution and laws; but it is intended to warn all persons against any attempt to effect a change by means of violence.

The principle that every Government is bound to protect itself against violence, is the principle upon which the Federal Government is engaged in suppressing a great rebellion, and is applicable as well to the State Government.

Our State Constitution prescribes what shall be treason against the State, and our statutes fix the penalty at death or long imprisonment in the penitentiary. There can, then, be traitors against the State as well as against the Federal Government.

In all treasons the masses engaged are misled by the arts and falsehoods of a few designing leaders, and it is now earnestly desired that all the good people of Missouri shall be on their guard against all artifices which may lead them to their ruin.

It is earnestly desired to avoid the spectacle of a social war on this American continent, and that the people of a free country may exercise all their rights under the Constitution and the laws, without being hindered by violence, so that at last we set an example of a people capable of self-government.

To the end, therefore, that all good people of the State may be guarded against being involved in conspiracies or combinations for violence, and that all persons may be induced to exercise their own rights freely, and respect the rights of others, I, HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, Governor of the State of Missouri, while entreating the people to abstain from all unlawful assemblages, and from all unlawful combinations, do admonish them that the oath which binds me to see that the laws are faithfully executed, leaves me no choice as to the employment of all the force I can command to sustain the laws, preserve the peace of the State, and punish those who disturb it. And I do admonish them, that as the highest political right of a citizen is to vote at elections, any interference, especially by the military, with the right of the qualified voters to vote for whomsoever they please, will be regarded as an offence of the greatest magnitude.

With the earnest hope that Providence will guard me against the terrors of anarchy, and that we may long continue to enjoy social order, and the blessings, civil, political and religious, which He has bestowed upon us, I commend the contents of this paper to the careful consideration of all citizens of this State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, this twelfth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

H. R. GAMBLE,
Governor of Missouri.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The Result in all the Counties—Curtin's Majority 20,000.

From the Bulletin of last evening.

We give below a table showing the result of the election in all the counties of the State. In several counties from which dispatches have not been received, the Democratic estimates are given.

THE RESULT IN THE STATE.

Counties.	Curtin	Woodward	Counties.	Curtin	Woodward
Adams	———	300	Juniata	300	———
Allegheny	7700	———	Lancaster	4000	———
Armstrong	300	———	Lawrence	1000	———
Beaver	1000	———	Lebanon	1010	———
Bedford	———	371	Lehigh	———	1120
Berks	———	6000	Luzerne	———	1200
Blair	1100	———	Lycoming	———	300
Bradford	4000	———	McKean	300	———
Bucks	———	430	Mercer	———	———
Butler	300	———	Mifflin	———	———
Cambria	———	100	Monroe	———	1000
Cameron	75	———	Montgomery	———	1200
Carbon	———	670	Montour	———	700
Centre	———	200	Northampton	———	2000
Chester	2000	———	Northd'ld	———	600
Clarion	———	1000	Perry	200	———
Clearfield	———	850	Philadelphia	7300	———
Clinton	———	200	Pike	———	100
Columbia	———	1400	Potter	750	———
Crawford	2000	———	Schuylkill	———	3000
Cumberland	———	600	Somerset	1500	———
Dauphin	1400	———	Snyder	450	———
Delaware	1713	———	Sullivan	———	375
Elk	———	200	Susquehanna	———	———
Erie	2000	———	Tioga	1200	———
Fayette	———	450	Union	400	———
Franklin	250	———	Venango	600	———
Fulton	———	304	Warren	300	———
Forest	75	———	Washington	600	———
Greene	———	1500	Wayne	———	400
Huntingdon	1025	———	Westmoreland	———	800
Indiana	2050	———	Wyoming	———	40
Jefferson	300	———	York	———	2000

The above columns foot up as follows:

For Curtin	55,300
For Woodward	34,880
Curtin's majority	20,422

It is believed that the official returns will show a majority varying but little from the above.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Returns from 64 counties give Brough 52,144 majority. Gain 27,777.

Of these counties 15 give Vallandigham majorities. Fairfield gives him the largest—1,127 majority. They all, however, give heavy Union gains.

Complete returns of Cincinnati give Brough 6,476 majority.

The majority in Hamilton County will be 6,753.

Seventy-one counties give BROUGH 59,900 majority.

THE VOTE OF SOLDIERS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The following is the vote of the Iowa soldiers in this city, yesterday: Stone, 662; Tuttle, 62. The Ohio soldiers in the House of Refuge Hospital resulted: Brough, 50; Vallandigham, none.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The Ohio soldiers in Chestnut Hill Hospital cast the following vote: BROUGH, 30; VALLANDIGHAM none. Those in the City Hospital gave BROUGH 30 and VALLANDIGHAM one vote.

REJOICINGS IN AUBURN.

AUBURN, Thursday, Oct. 15.

One hundred guns were fired in this city this evening over the Union victories in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Congratulations from John Brough.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 15.

JOHN BROUGH, the Governor elect of Ohio, sends the following dispatch to the *Press*:

CLEVELAND,

A Rich Revelation—An Elegant Swindler on his Travels.

Iowa has recently been the scene of the exploits of one of the most elegant members of the swindling fraternity. This individual professed to be Prof. James Dale Owen, late professor in the geological department of the Smithsonian Institute, and an old friend of Mr. Adams.

On the 3d inst., the Professor called on Mr. C. N. Adams, of La Salle, and presented a letter of introduction from Maj.-Gen. Curtis, commending him to the favor of Mr. Adams. He also exhibited other letters, and a packet of railroad passes. He further revealed Mr. Adams of any suspicions and convinced him of his identity by saying that Rev. Mr. Burrs, of Burlington, and Mr. Worthen, State geologist, (friends of Mr. Adams,) had referred him to Mr. Adams as a proper person to acquaint him with the geological and paleontological characteristics of the La Salle coal basin.

Prof. Owen said he was preparing a paper on the general geological character of the Northwest, to be read at a meeting of the Royal Academy of Science at London, in June next. He informed Mr. Adams that he had dined with the Bishop of Dubuque and Gov. Kirkwood, and was returning from a visit to Walled Lake, at Fort Dodge, a visit which he had made at the instance of Sir Charles Lyell, of London. They chatted for some time on various topics and went to the parlor to view some of Mr. A.'s choicest specimens. There was one beautiful set of fossils, illustrative of the paleontological characters of the basin, which the Professor hoped as a contribution to the Institute. Mr. A. was glad to give it to him, although it was very valuable, embracing among other varieties, a fern upon a piece of cannel coal, which is exceedingly scarce, and a mollusc from the roof of the middle vein of coal. Having obtained these illustrations of the basin, the next day they went out to view the basin itself, and the geological positions of the fossils.

But the stranger, after a time, ventured a remark and put his foot in it, but completely covered his tracks. Mr. A. pointed out to him the horizon rock of the coal basin. The professor remarked, with the coolness of an iceberg, and in a manner that seemed to indicate that horizon rocks were the simple rudiments in his geology: "Oh! yes, that belongs to the Trenton group of limestone." Mr. A. was slightly astounded at the ignorance displayed by the Professor of the Geological Department of the Smithsonian, and replied: "Oh! no, the Trenton is the upper group of the Silurian series, an outcropping of which is two miles distant, and 600 feet lower than the strata we are looking at." The professor blundered not. He was up to snuff. "Why, certainly, I ought to have known that! But for a long time past I have been troubled with palpitation of the heart, the same as all our family, as you know, and in Iowa they gave me some remedial agents, which make me dull and stupid. I have not recovered from their use. They affect me very strongly."

But the Professor was a fine talker, and as he remarked to Mr. Adams during this memorable walk. He was the author of a work on that subject, the copyright of which he had sold to his friend Lippincott, of Philadelphia, for $1,000. Having little use for the money, he had given the funds to the United States Sanitary Commission, of which society he was an humble agent. Mr. Adams asked him his views as to the origin of petroleum. He thought it was the result of the distillation of vegetable matter, a central fluid, perhaps, as coal was of animal matter. Mr. Adams thought there was some foundation for the theory, but believed himself, and stoutly maintained his belief, that petroleum might be of animal origin, and the product of the coral polyps. The Professor had nothing further to say, but was immediately seized with palpitation of the heart, and the effects of the dreadful opiates, and referred Mr. Adams to his book, a copy of which he should send to him, as soon as his friend Lippincott had it.

The result of, and the conversation during their very homewards, beguiling the time with other different topics. As any allusion to disputed geological theories was sure to bring on palpitation of the heart, Mr. Adams carefully avoided them.

During Sunday the time was spent mainly in conversation, in the course of which the Professor said that on land specimens of *Lyell's Antiquities, Dana's Mineralogy and Geology*, and other works, which he would send to Mr. A. for a mere trifling sum, say $3. Mr. A. said he would think about it. "Any questions asked?" The Professor observed Mr. A. took an account of his geological travels in Europe. He had been in the field with Hugh Miller, Lyell, Sir Roderick Murchison, and others, and was hand and glove with them and their families, many interesting incidents of which he related. He destroyed to the astonished vision of Mr. A., letters which he had received from the Academy of Science at Paris, thanking him for the researches which he made in petroleum. Mr. A. felicitated himself upon the acquaintance he had made, and was not concerned during the day upon several occasions when the Professor went to sleep just as Mr. A. reached some vexed questions necessitating an opinion on his part. Of course it was the effect of the opiates.

On Sunday, at noon, the Professor bade Mr. A. a cordial good-bye, and left for the southern part of the State, with his fossil fern leaf, mastiine and eight dollars, remarking to Mr. A. that he must be in Washington in a week from that time, and would then send on the books as he had agreed. On the following day Mr. A. learned his real character from the following, which appeared in the Chicago *Tribune*:

CITIZENSHIP IMPERTINENT.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Please caution your readers against a man calling himself James Dale Owen, who claims to be connected with this Institution, and to be traveling in the West in behalf of the Sanitary Commission. He is a swindler and impostor, and his career should be checked. He was last heard from at Davenport, Iowa. Yours respectfully,
WM. J. RHEES, Chief Clerk, S. I.

The Chicago *Tribune*, from which we condense the above statement, concludes its notice of the Professor's operations as follows:

"As an instance of confidence operations, we may scarcely police annals in vain for a more successful or brilliant one. By the aid of a little learning and unlimited brass, he has deceived Governors, Judges, clergymen, doctors, geologists, painters and women innumerable. The number of the latter he was about to marry and take to Europe is astonishing. He has carried off with him a handsome sum of money, a suit of good clothes, and a magnificent set of geological specimens, embracing the very cream of our Western cabinets. As a correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, he has collected sundry greenbacks for first-rate notices of articles on exhibition at fairs, and has traveled all through the West free of expense. He has dined with the wealthy, flirted with their daughters, and ingeniously picking their pockets while flirting with them. He has hardly spoken to a person but that he has robbed them a minute afterward. He has been painter, sculptor, poet, geologist, journalist, farmer, anything to suit the crowd with which he was mingling, and has escaped in safety with his plunder. Such a man would outwit Yocum himself.

How he victimized the Iowans during the progress of the State Fair; how he was going to Walled Lake, at Fort Dodge, upon geological business; how he became engaged to several young ladies at Dubuque, who were connoisseurs in painting, all of whom he was to take to Europe next Summer, and introduce to the *chef d'oeuvres* of Murillo and Raphael; how he dined with Gov. Kirkwood; how he prevailed upon Judge Mason of Burlington to present a copy of Owen's *Geological Survey of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota* to the Young Men's Library—a very expensive volume, and now out of print; how he hypothecated several works of Dana and Lyell, and other geologists, at the expense of prominent citizens of Dubuque; how he stole a valuable overcoat from Dr. Hoag, relieved ladies of their money while he was talking with them, took $80 from the pocket of an exhibitor of stock, who was showing him his animals, stole money and clothing from the Mary City House—all these things are matters of record, and the good people of Iowa are loudly lamenting at their losses of money, clothing, books and geological specimens, by this meek and lowly disciple of Hugh Miller and Ernest, who in his moments of stony abstraction destroyed other's property. We admit to sundry laughs in the sleeves and internal chucklings at the vernal freshness of our friends of Iowa, but we have now discovered where the genuine comes in, and that the ravages of the son of David Dale Owen have not been confined to Iowa, but that his rascally strain have outcropped in our own State."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR IRON-CLAD NAVY.

Launch of the Iron-Clad Manhattan—More New Features in Our Iron-Clads.

Wednesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, the iron-clad *Manhattan* was launched at the yard of Mr. Secor, in Jersey City. Over 5,000 persons were present, amongst whom we noticed Rear Admiral Farragut, Admiral Gregory, Chief Engineer Stimers, Admiral Dupont, and several others. The workmen commenced to strike away the blocks at 9 o'clock, and in about twenty minutes the vessel began to slide; a hitch occurred, however, which detained her on the stocks till quarter to ten, at which time she slid gracefully into the stream, amid the cheers of the surrounding multitude. Miss Gregory, daughter of the Admiral, christened the vessel.

The *Manhattan*, in her general characteristics, is the same as the *Tecumseh*, which was launched a few weeks since at the yard of Mr. Secor. She is 336 feet long, 46 feet wide and 13 feet depth of hold. Her burden is registered over 1,600 tons. There are some points of interest, however, in the vessel which are new in our iron-clad vessels. It is not generally known that great difficulty has been experienced in procuring proper composites for her armored ships. The moulds, surrounded by so much iron as there is in each turret, generally sink altogether after refusing to perform its functions. To obviate this, Capt. Ericsson invented a very artistic machine, which enabled the man at the wheel to steer the ship by looking through a mirror which was several feet above his head, and removed from the influences of the iron, as it was thought. This, however, did not turn out permanently satisfactory, and another contrivance was resorted to, and used in a short time, and may be described as follows: The moulds are fashioned in a tube or cylinder, with two lateral arms, forming four cylinders, meeting together at right angles, perforated through the middle, but stricken; the weight is equal to the volume of liquid displaced; consequently it would neither rise nor fall. Within the turret is a small gunboat ring, which admits the cylinders to a shaft or axis, allowing free motion in every direction, yet when the needle turns out revolves the shaft must also turn. At the lower end of the shaft, and attached to the cylinder by a gimbal joint, is the shaft proper, formed of a hollow ring of short vertical cylinder, in the outer edge of which is cut the usual cardinal divisions. This is also exactly balanced by the liquid. The shaft is formed of a telescopic tube. That, when long enough to reach the deck of the ship, and sloped, to prevent its forming the whole weight is buoyed up by the liquid. And as both needle and card are attached to the axis, when one moves of course the other follows. The outer case is of brass, and forms a cylinder of five inches in diameter. This is surmounted at the top by a globe eight inches in diameter. In this globe are the needles, while the cylinder which is seven feet in length, passes into the pilot-house, and on the reverse end between these the card is located directly under the eye of the helmsman.

Another interesting part of the *Manhattan* is her compressor, which will enable two or three men to do as much work with the guns as forty have done in former times. It generally took twelve men to manipulate an old 20-pounder. The Armstrong gun of the English navy required as many men that Colonel Lamon was partially condemned, because the number of hands required could not be easily accommodated in their operation. Capt. Ericsson remedied that state of affairs by introducing a compressor, with the assistance of which four men could move a gun which weighed twenty-one tons—seven tons heavier than even the Armstrong gun. Not content, however, with this revolution in working the ordnance, he has gone to expense in the completion so as to make it almost twice as valuable as it was before. Two or three men can now do as much work at the 15-inch gun as five or six did before. Of course, it would be improper to describe minutely this magnificent invention; but the encouragement of its existence can do little harm.

The Russian Officers and the Fashionables—What Miss Awaits Them.

Yesterday morning, Admiral Lisovsky, with a portion of the officers of his fleet, visited the public institutions, in consequence of an invitation from the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. The party was not large, most of the officers of the fleet being debarred by other engagements. The tour of inspection was pretty much the same as that made with the French and English officers on Tuesday, and afforded to the guests much interest. At Randall's Island, the distinguished guests were welcomed by the boys, one of whom made a very neat address, and which was cordially received by them. At Blackwell's Island the party were entertained at the house of the Warden. Over good cheer there was an interchange of kindly words and sentiments, and when the party broke up for return there was a general acknowledgment that the day had been one of great interest and enjoyment.

This evening (Friday) the Municipal Banquet, at which the Russians are the especial guests, is given at the Astor House.

The merchants propose a banquet on the 20th inst., at the Academy of Music, and propose it on a scale of splendor. Two thousand tickets will be issued.

The shipbuilders are agitating the question of a grand ball. If they set themselves to the work of giving it, it will be a most brilliant and successful affair.

Next Week, by invitation of the Railroad Companies, the Admiral and the officers of his fleet are expected to take a trip to Niagara Falls.

Regiments Consolidated and off to the War.

The Seventeenth regiment New-York State Volunteers, Col. W. T. G. Gurney, was filled up yesterday, by the consolidation of regiments, as ordered in the following order. The Seventeenth will there to-day for the seat of war, under command of Col. Gurney: Col. Jackson, of the Ninth; Lieut.-Col. Ansell, and J. O. Mahon, Major. The regiment is eight hundred strong, and in the first veteran one which leaves New-York. It would be but right if the City would present it with a stand of colors in place of the old ones which are battle-worn. No short in the notice of departure this the anticipated parade through the City cannot be made. The following are the orders:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Oct. 14, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 266.—The following consolidation of troops now at Sprague Barracks, New-Dorp, will take place immediately, and the necessary preparations will be made for the commands to take the field with the utmost dispatch, viz.:

The Seventeenth regiment New-York State Volunteers, Col. W. T. G. Gurney, will consist of the Ninth regiment of New-York State Volunteers, Col. Edw. Jackson; Thirty-eighth regiment New-York State Volunteers, Col. Augustus Funk; Union Sharpshooters, Col. A. M. Ansell; Dwight Sharpshooters, Col. J. O'Mahon, and will hereafter be known as the Seventeenth New-York State Volunteers.

The officers commanding the various companies and detachments belonging to the organization mentioned, will report forthwith to their respective companies, with their men, books, papers and property.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
(Signed) JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS 17TH REGIMENT, N. G. S. V.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 27.—In pursuance of the above order, all non-commissioned officers and privates of this regiment, who have been detailed on recruiting service are hereby ordered to report themselves at Sprague Barracks, New-Dorp, or at these headquarters immediately, without further notice, as the regiment leaves for the seat of war to-morrow, Oct. 16. Those failing to report will be considered absent without leave, and will be dealt with accordingly.

By command of Col. WM. T. G. GURNEY.
Jos. P. Hollis, Adjutant 17th N. Y. S. V.

Cricket.

ENGLISH VS. AMERICANS.

The complimentary match in honor of "Cuff," the celebrated bowler and cricketer, came to a conclusion rather prematurely, by the action of an American belonging to the New-York Club, who, after advising the Americans to avail themselves of all the time they could to delay the game until sundown, called time before it was time, and caused the stumps to be drawn and the men to commence leaving the field; the result being that the stumps had to be pitched again and the game resumed, but not in time for the last man to be sent to the wicket, when time was called by the Umpires and a drawn game declared. The result is a practical victory for the English, and withstanding the action of the young American pupil of the New-York Club. The result has been very satisfactory, as well as complimentary, to "Cuff."

The following is the score:

ENGLISH ELEVEN.

Hudson c. Pratt, b. Sprague	4	c. Sprague, b. C. Wright	19
Todd, run out	1	c. Vanderlip, b. Pratt	5
Higham, b. Saydam	1	c. Hogan, b. C. Wright	10
Hammond, b. Sprague	2	b. Andrews	1
Marsh, b. Saydam	2	b. Sprague	15
Byrne, run out	0	c. Haddock, b. C. Wright	0
Kendall, b. Saydam	0	c. Gildersleeve, b. C. Wright	0
Crossley, b. C. Wright	14	not out	22
Rickaby, not out	2	b. Pratt	0
Dyke, b. C. Wright	0	b. C. Wright	3
Miller, b. C. Wright	0	c. Sprague, b. C. Wright	7
Byrnes, l. b. b., wd & no.	8	byes 8, l. b. 1, wides 3	12
Totals	56	Total	106

AMERICAN SIXTEEN.

Pratt, b. Hammond	4	run out	2
Hall, run out	5	c. Todd, b. Sadler	8
Garrison, b. Hammond	0	c. Sadler, b. Hammond	2
H. Wright, run out	2	b. Hammond	22
Saydam, b. Crossley	11	b. Sadler	0
Adams, c. Marsh, b. Hammond	2	bye, 1	1
Andrews, b. Crossley	15	c. Higham, b. Sadler	—
Sprague, b. Crossley	15	b. Hammond	5
Ostrey, run out	1	c. Perkins, b. Sadler	2
Orr, run out	0	b. Hammond	1
C. Wright, b. Sadler	0	not out	0
Pierce, b. Tyler	0	run out	0
Chapman, c. Tyler, b. Sadler	0	run out	0
Vanderlip, c. Crossley	12	c. Higham, b. Sadler	—
Haddock, run out	2	c. Tyler, b. Hammond	15
Gildersleeve, b. Sadler	0	c. and b. Hammond	0
Perkins, not out	0	run out	0
Byes, 12; wides, 6; no balls, 1	19	bye, 1; wide, 1	2
Total	119	Total	62

UMPIRES—Messrs. Vibert and Shand.

County Substitute and Relief Committee.

The Committee met but forty substitutes yesterday, of whom only five were rejected. One was furnished for a New-York militiaman resident in Westchester County.

The Committee's banner advertisement for substitutes was stretched out across Broadway yesterday, in front of the new quarters, No. 205 Broadway. Substitutes were unusually plentiful yesterday, and conscripts had no trouble in getting them without paying any extra charge.

Our Criminal Courts—Uselessness of the Over and Terminer.

The semi-occasional sessions of the Court of *Oyer and Terminer* in this City, is an annoyance which ought to be abated. They not only do not facilitate but they actually obstruct the dispatch of criminal business. Take the present term for example. On Monday last the October Term of the Oyer and Terminer commenced simultaneously with the October Term of the General Sessions. Those six days cases have been disposed of by both courts. If the Sessions had been sitting alone, (unless that number would have been tried, and the useless attendance of a score of jurors and witnesses, would have been avoided. It is a well known fact—a fact not at all creditable to the City—that nine-tenths of the criminal trials of this City is conducted some half dozen lawyers. Of two Courts sitting at once, it almost invariably happens that when a case is placed for trial in one Court, the lawyer retained in the case is engaged, or expects to be engaged, in the other, and vice versa. The result is a postponement to the prosecution of business in both Courts. The Court of General Sessions is the criminal Court of the City, and with its two Judges, is abundantly capable of transacting all the criminal business of the county. The Supreme Court has more civil business than it can attend to without holding Sessions of the *Oyer and Terminer*, and it rarely happens that a case is transferred to this Court from the General Sessions for any reason that would not be equally operative for a change of venue to some other county. There is, therefore, no occasion for sittings of the *Oyer and Terminer* in this county, and experience has shown that they can be dispensed with.

Mozart County Nominations.

The Conference Committee of Mozart Hall, consisting of twenty-nine, met at their rooms last evening, for the purpose of making County nominations. The session lasted but half an hour, during which time the following nominations were made:

Surrogate—Gideon J. Tucker.
Judge of Common Pleas—Abram Caroon.
Register—John McGee.

The Committee then adjourned to Monday, the 19th inst., at 3 P. M., to conclude their nominations.

Senatorial Nominations.

The nominations thus far made are as follows:

Union, Fourth District, Wm. H. Grimes.

Independent Union, Sixth District, Benjamin F. Manierre; Seventh, Constantine A. Fowler.

McKeonites, Fourth District, C. B. Woodruff; Fifth, Lues F. Conkard; Seventh, Gideon B. McLean.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]
BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Oct. 15, 1863.
One o'clock, P. M.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., Chairman, and Aldermen Henry, Holt, Ohlen, Mitchell, Byers and Hardy.

The roll having been called and a quorum not appearing, the Chairman declared that the Board stood adjourned until next Monday, the nineteenth instant, at three o'clock, P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Alleged Extortion.—David Johnson and Caniel R. Jones were arrested yesterday, on the charge of extortion. The complainant is Mr. Gan. Kendel, of No. 29 Carmine-street, who testified that on the 13th inst. the defendants called at his place of business and made threats that unless certain sums of money were paid by him to them they would have him arrested and would break up his business. Complainant fearing that they would put their threats into execution unless he complied with their demand, gave them $25 under protest. Kendel afterward made complaint against them and caused their arrest. They were taken before Justice Quackenbush who held them for examination.

Serious Affray in a Lager-Bier Saloon.—Late on Wednesday night, John Bannert, with several others, entered a lager-bier saloon at No. 49 Greenwich-street, and soon after a quarrel ensued between Bannert and the proprietor, Theodore Bonzen. The latter finally drew a revolver, and shot Bannert in the forehead. The ball struck his skull, then glanced and passed nearly half way around his head, and lodged in the wall. The wound is a very serious one, and but little hopes are entertained of Bannert's recovery. Bonzen was arrested by Officer Kissman, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. Justice Connolly held him to bail in the sum of $2,000, to answer the charge of an attempt to commit homicide.

A Forger Arrested for Theft.—James McManus for a few weeks past has been employed as a porter in the store of Messrs. Hallgren, Hanna & Co., No. 374 Broadway. On Wednesday evening last, he was at the store later than usual, and at that time, it is alleged that he broke a pane of glass in a window on the Cortland-alley side, and through the opening he passed to an accomplice several pieces of cloth, and a piece of muslin delaine—the whole valued at about $40. A woman named Jane McGuire was the accomplice who received the goods. In pursuance of an arrangement made with McManus. The parties were both arrested by order of Capt. Jourdan of the Sixth Precinct. They were taken before Justice Dowling, and committed to the Tombs.

Convention of Railroad Superintendents.—The Superintendents of the various railroads in the Northern States met in Convention at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this City yesterday, for the purpose of establishing a time-table for the various roads. Mr. G. Townsend, President of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, was elected President of the Convention, which held a morning and afternoon session, and closed the proceedings with a dinner in the evening. The meeting was solely for the purpose of fixing the time-tables, and the proceedings were of no general interest to the public.

The New Currency.—The new stamps are wretched failures, contemptible ones, and the sooner the Government withdraws them the better for its credit. They look only fit for tokens to be sold in gingerbread shops, are in vulgar taste, wretchedly engraved, and worse than all *split open!* One of the new ten cents was shown us yesterday all but separated from end to end. It is a pity that there is not ingenuity and taste enough to devise a currency secure and neat. Such as the specimen shown would be entirely unrecognizable in a week's use.

Arrest for Imposture.—A woman in Brooklyn, another in this City, and a fellow by the name of E. Stockwell, are, or recently have been, begging money and clothing in behalf of the "Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers," No. 37 New-Bowery. They are impostors, and Mr. Van Meter, superintendent of the Mission, is trying to find them, that they may receive the attention of the law. Over 650 children have been received into this Mission during the last five weeks, and help is wanted, but not through such agents.

Admiral Farragut and Public School No. 11.—Admiral Farragut has accepted an invitation to visit Public School No. 11 this (Friday) morning, and at 11 o'clock, Mayor Opdyke and other prominent citizens are expected to be present. The School is in Seventeenth-street, west of Eighth-avenue. To avoid the assembling of too large a number, tickets will be required of those attending.

Freedman's Relief Association.—The National Freedmen's Relief Association have sent to Newbern, N. C., by the U. S. steamer *Albany*, which sailed Wednesday, the following teachers: Miss Mary A. Rutherford, Miss Helen E. Lucket and Rev. Mr. Fox. A large quantity of second-hand clothing and articles of various kinds for the benefit of the contrabands were shipped at the same time.

Theft of a Horse.—Wm. Griffin, a milkman, 17 years of age, residing at No. 607 East Houston-street, was arrested yesterday by officer Chapp, of the Eleventh Precinct, on the charge of having, on the 22d of August last, taken a horse, valued at $90, from Mr. Jesse J. Dunkle, of No. 341 Richardson-street. Justice Connolly committed him to the Tombs in default of $500 bail.

Alarm at a Public School.—A frame building in the rear of Ward School No. 5, Mott-street, took fire yesterday, but was speedily extinguished. Meantime, however, the children had become alarmed, but were all, by the discreet management of the teachers, dismissed in perfect order and without injury to any.

Burned to Death.—Elizabeth O'Connell, a child six years of age, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of burns on her head and chest, caused by the ignition of her clothes while she was lighting a fire. Coroner Collin held an inquest.

R. M. Pope, journeyman printer, will speak to the invrom of the Union to-night, at Bleecker Hall, Sixth for ladies.

NEW-JERSEY.

Arraignment of Prisoners.—The following persons have been arraigned in the Hudson County Court on various charges: Francis Vincent, two indictments, assault and battery and grand larceny, not guilty; John Kelly, assault and battery, pleaded guilty; John Maisley, assault and battery, not guilty; Thos. D. Hall and Edward Seymour, pickpockets, not guilty; Elizabeth McKean, grand larceny, guilty; John McIntee, grand larceny, not guilty; Tobias Robinson, burglary, not guilty; Martin Conner, burglary, not guilty; T. Engleson, grand larceny, not guilty; Robert Scott, pickpocket, guilty; John Kleminger, burglary, not guilty; Jas. McCormick, grand larceny, guilty; George Williams, passing counterfeit money, guilty; Michael Connolly, burglary, guilty; James Lorkins, indecent assault, not guilty; Chas. Hoyt, burglary, guilty; James Conners, assault and battery, not guilty; Chas. Stokes, passing counterfeit money, not guilty; Bridget J. Quinn, receiver of stolen goods, not guilty; F. Illoso and Thomas Ward, two indictments, passing counterfeit money, not guilty; Thos. Roberts, grand larceny, not guilty.

Change of Terminus.—The terminus of the Morris and Essex Railroad was changed Wednesday from Jersey City to Hoboken. The road will be extended to Pennsylvania, and Hoboken will be the depot for the reception of its immense quantity of coal.

City Mission and Tract Society.—The annual meeting of the City Mission and Tract Society of Jersey City will take place in the Second Presbyterian Church, on the Second Sabbath in December.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.
Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Adjourned for Ruling. *Part II.*—Adjourned. Nos. 4077, 2235, 2063¾, 4210, 4134, 4122, 4124, 2067, 2283, 4143, 3124, 4071. *Part III.*—Calendar unchanged.

General Term—Nos. 56, 61, on demurrer and order; 55, 247, 248, 249, 251, 252, 253, 254, 256, 257, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, on calendar. Issues of law and fact.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 332, 779, 2776, 2829, 2911, 2923, 1814, 261, 2387, 2831, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889. *Part II.*—Nos. 2905, 606, 900, 1026, 2490, 2869, 2504, 2506, 2522, 2324, 2868, 2882, 2536, 2542.

The E. P. Christy Will Case—Christy's Body Exhumed, and Portions of it in Court.

SURROGATE'S COURT.
Before Surrogate Tucker.

In the Surrogate's Court, the will of the late Edwin P. Christy was again taken up. Dr. Beeton was placed upon the stand, and examined at great length in respect to the injuries which produced Mr. Christy's death.

The body of the deceased has been exhumed, and portions of the skull and backbone were produced in Court to show the nature of these injuries.

The surgical testimony relates to the effect which the fractures (resulting, as will be remembered, from a fall from a window) would have upon the brain and spinal cord, and consequently upon the mental capacity of the deceased.

The will of Mr. Christy was made, and his marriage solemnized, after the accident above referred to.

The matter was adjourned over until to-day.

How a Man "Digged a Pit" and his Neighbor Fell in It.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Justice White.

Schiller vs. Brush.—This was an action brought to recover damages laid at $5,000 for an alleged injury to the plaintiff caused by falling into an excavation in Hester-street. The plaintiff claimed that in June 1860, the defendant was the contractor for the erection of certain buildings in that street, and that in the excavation of the contract he caused a pit or excavation to which he left unguarded or unmarked by lights to be made approach the public of its existence. That on the 12th of July, 1860, while passing by the premises about o'clock in the evening, he fell into the pit and received permanent injuries in one of his legs, which has prevented his attending to his usual business, and caused him much expense in healing, &c. The defendant set up a general denial and charged the plaintiff with contributory negligence.

Complaint dismissed.

Robert D. Holmes for plaintiff; Thurlow & Bryan for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Ingraham.

Elizabeth Schott vs. James S. Schott.—Reference ordered as to alimony and counsel fee.

Mary L. Under vs. Edward H. Dean.—Divorce granted.

John D. Sandenburg vs. Mary L. Sandenburg.—Reference ordered as to alimony and counsel fee.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Oct. 15, 1863.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, '74 C. C.	103	6 Erie R. Pref.	104½
1,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, Reg.	103	25 Hudson River R.	104⅞
1,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Coup.	103½	200 do.	104⅝
5,000 do. do.	103⅝	50 do.	b10. 104⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s, 6-10 s.	50	50 do.	104⅝
2,000 do. do.	50	50 do.	104⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '67	110	50 do.	104⅝
2,000 Mo. 6s, Bonds	67	50 do.	104⅝
10,000 do. do.	67½	50 do.	104⅝
2,000 do. do.	67	50 do.	104⅝
2,000 Cal. 7s	97	50 do.	104⅝
2,000 Cal. 7s	97	50 do.	104⅝
2,000 Ill. 6s, R. R. Bds.	90	50 do.	104⅝
2,000 Ill. 6s, R. R. Bds.	90	50 do.	104⅝
2,000 Hud. R. M. M.	100	50 do.	104⅝
2,000 do.	97	50 do.	104⅝
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	90	50 do.	104⅝
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	90	50 do.	104⅝
2,000 Amer. Gold	125	50 do.	104⅝
1,000 do.	125	50 do.	104⅝
2,000 do.	125	50 do.	104⅝
2,000 do.	125	50 do.	104⅝
21 Ocean Bank	97	50 do.	104⅝
2,000 Amer. Gold	125	50 do.	104⅝
1,000 do.	125	50 do.	104⅝
100 Canton Co.	50	50 do.	104⅝
200 do.	50	50 do.	104⅝
200 do.	50	50 do.	104⅝
200 do

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—FEE FLOT OF GROUND ON THE WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, between 100th and 101st sts., 25 ft. front by 100 ft. deep. Apply to JOHN R. BENTLY, No. 1 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE BLOOMFIELD COLLIERY PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND IRON COMPANY, Bloomfield, Clearfield County, Pa. Apply to HENRY D. MOORHEAD, Agent, Bloomfield, Pa.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN WEST NEW BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y. Apply to EDWARD A. ALLEN, 2 Nassau st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE IN THE SUBURBS of Orange, N. J., on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, 14 miles from New-York; 10 rooms, bath, modern conveniences, stable, &c. Apply to A. A. NOTT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF NORMAN HORSES, Jersey cattle, Cotswold sheep and Berkshire pigs. Address WOODLAWN FARM, Box 1,000, Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT IN THE TOWN of Westchester, within 15 miles of City Hall, 14 acres, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, stable, &c. Apply to CHARLES DENISON, No. 261 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS MANSION, No. 2 Fifth-av., corner of 9th-st. Apply to WM. H. APGAR, No. 2 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME RESIDENCE, No. 9 East 35th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to WM. H. APGAR, No. 2 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME RESIDENCE, No. 9 East 35th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to WM. H. APGAR, No. 2 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, WITH 3 acres of land, at Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., 20 minutes from Harlem River, by Harlem Railroad. Apply to WM. H. APGAR, No. 2 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME HOUSE IN THIRTY-SECOND-ST., No. 30 East, between Madison and 5th avs

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1863.

Entertainments this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Traviata.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Rock and Wehnerage Indians—Giant Boy, Moving Wax Figures, &c., shall hours—Dramatic Performances, Grand, &c., at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jack Cade.

WINTER GARDEN—Rip Bias.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION—The Bedouin Arabs.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—John of Paris—Ladies Beware.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

OLYMPIC—To Oblige Benson—Brothers and Sister.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The report which we published yesterday concerning the falling back of the Army of the Potomac from Rappahannock Station to Manassas Plains, is fully confirmed by our dispatches received last night. The movement is described as having been splendidly executed, without the slightest confusion. The battle of Wednesday, of which our dispatches yesterday gave the first intimation, turns out to have been a series of brisk engagements between A. P. Hill's corps and the Second and Fifth corps of the Army of the Potomac, in which the cavalry on either side took part. In each of these encounters the fighting was stubborn, but our men succeeded in beating back the enemy, who lost heavily. A large number of prisoners fell into our hands, and also a battery of six guns. Later in the day, Lee made an attempt to flank Gen. Meade by way of Chantilly, but was unsuccessful in consequence of a rapid counter move. A small party of rebels made a dash upon one of our supply trains, and, after destroying two of the wagons, were driven off by the teamsters, who rallied to defend the property. Yesterday there was no fighting of importance. Gen. Sickles is announced to have gone to the front to take command of his old corps in case of a general engagement.

Our special correspondent telegraphs from Stevenson, Ala., that Wheeler's cavalry, which have been operating in the rear of Gen. Rosecrans, have at last recrossed the Tennessee River, closely pursued by our forces. Refugees coming into our lines report that Gen. Bragg has exhausted the country of supplies, and consequently a movement of some kind on his part is necessary. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives a rumor that Bragg's and Longstreet's troops have been fighting among themselves; and that on the 5th inst. a battle occurred in which six hundred were killed and wounded.

Shelby's raiders in Central Missouri have at *last been dispersed. Gen. Brown brought the* main body of these rebels to a decisive engagement on Tuesday, and after obstinate fighting for five hours, they were completely routed, with a loss of all their artillery and baggage, and a number of small arms and prisoners. Shelby's loss in killed was also very large. Our cavalry yesterday were in hot pursuit of the struggling forces, several squads of whom had crossed the Pacific Railroad on their way South.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen failed of a quorum at their meeting yesterday, and adjourned to Monday. Afterward a call was signed for a special meeting at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The Board of Councilmen concurred to overrule the Mayor's veto on the resolution to sell a ferry franchise, for a term of ten years, from the basin between Oliver-street and James-slip, East River, to Bridge and South Sixth streets, Brooklyn, E. D., and to permit Wm. Marrin, Jonas Y. Bell and others, to establish such a ferry at their own cost, and run the same till the franchise therefor shall be sold to the highest bidder. An offer was received from Mr. M. Bell, which was referred to the Finance Committee, to remove, for a period of ten years, all night-soil and contents of cesspools without charge to the Corporation, looking only to private parties for compensation, and to buy all the boats and right and title of the present contractor in his contract. Mr. Bell says his offer, if accepted, will save the City $130,000. The Board adjourned to Monday.

Our correspondence from Aspinwall and Panama, received yesterday, by the steamer Ocean Queen, informs us that Gen. Mosquera, Provisional *President of the United States of Colombia*, had declared that *Republic to be in a state of war*, and ordered a levy of 8,000 troops. Various surmises are made as to against what country the war will be waged, but the most generally accepted is that the proclamation means Ecuador. The war between Guatemala and Salvador seems to be drawing to a close. Presidents Carrera and Barrios had had an interview for the purpose of stipulating conditions of peace, but no satisfactory result was obtained. Carrera afterward issued a decree calling upon Barrios to surrender within forty-eight hours, and his superior force gives him the power to compel obedience, whenever he chooses to enforce it. From South America the news is of little importance.

Judge Sprague, of Boston, has decided a point which is vastly interesting to the navy. Three vessels, the *Santiago de Cuba*, *Tioga* and *Osterara*, engaged in the chase of the steamer *Victory*, which ran the blockade of Wilmington, N. C. The first vessel only was fast enough to make the capture, and the others, finding they lacked the necessary speed, gave up the chase and busied themselves in securing the cotton bales which the fugitive had thrown overboard. When the *Santiago* finally overhauled the *Victory* her colleagues were out of sight. Under these circumstances the *Santiago de Cuba* was decided to be the sole captor of the steamer, and the *Tioga* and *Osterara* were allowed no share as sole captors of the cotton picked up. The gross proceeds of the prize were as follows: Vessel, $65,000; cargo found on board, $241,421 37; cotton taken by the *Osterara*, $14,037 90; by the *Tioga*, $8,543 36. Total gross proceeds, $392,-001 63.

A letter from Baltimore states that the negroes are volunteering with a perfect rush. They come into Baltimore from the counties by fifties and hundreds. Edward Lloyd, of Talbot County, a Secessionist, has furnished the Government, against his will, with some eighty of his slaves.

Lieut.-Col. Lloyd D. Waddell, of the Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, who served with distinction at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Vicksburgh, and was for a long time Chief of Staff for Maj.-Gen. McPherson, has been officially announced as Provost-Marshal of the Post of Vicksburgh.

It is stated that a new discovery of gold has been made on a branch of the McKenzie's fork of the Willamette River, Oregon.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, the matter of the will of the late E. P. Christy was again taken up and further surgical evidence offered as to the effect of the injuries of deceased, and of which he died, upon his mental capacities. Portions of his skull and backbone, (his body having been exhumed,) were produced in Court for this purpose.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Pasquale Padrabinedo pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence. William Jenkins and Henry Price pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and were remanded. Johanna Shannon pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and was remanded.

The Gold market was excited yesterday by various rumors adverse to the Army of the Potomac. The last price was 156 ¾ cent. Exchange on London, 171@172¾ ₱ cent. The subscriptions to the Popular Loan day before yesterday, in all [illegible] yesterday, in this City, $1,164,000. The old loans of 1881 went up to 104@104¼ ₱ cent. The Railway share market irregular and closing dull.

An active business was reported in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs yesterday. Flour and Corn were firmer, while Wheat and Oats were decidedly cheaper. Provisions were freely offered and purchased at irregular quotations. Cotton was less active, and somewhat unsettled. Groceries were quiet. Whisky was dull and heavy. A good demand existed for Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Oils and Tobacco. Tallow was unusually brisk. Heavier freight engagements were effected.

True Loyalty, and Spurious—The Real Test.

It is a question not of positions, but of *sides*. Is the man on the side of the Government, or is he not? That is the point. To say that he occupies this position or that position, that he is a War Democrat or a Conservative Republican, or a Radical Republican—that he is a "let-them-go" peace man, or an "olive-branch" compromise man, or a war man, with "ifs and buts"—is to say nothing of practical consequence. There never yet was a cause in which all who engaged in it were exactly of the same mind. In respect to minor matters there is always a wide difference of opinion. The rebels themselves are agreed about nothing, save the one purpose, not to come back into the Union. The very devils in the pit, according to Milton, had their fierce debates whether to proceed by open war or by covert guile, and even whether not to proceed at all, but simply lie and bear it. The accord comes from agreement of spirit, not judgment—the spirit which fixes what side shall be taken, not the judgment, which determines the particular position occupied on that side.

No men recognise this more completely than the Copperheads themselves. Though they differ very much in respect to the positive line of policy to be adopted against the Government, they yet find no difficulty in keeping up their Anti-Government combination. Let who may be the candidate—whether Seymour of Connecticut, who denies the right of coercion; or Vallandigham of Ohio, who admits the right, but denies the expediency; or Woodward of Pennsylvania, who admits both the right and the expediency, but opposes the means; or Tuttle of Iowa, who quarrels neither with the right nor the expediency, nor the means, but with the manner—whether it be Seymour of New-York, who would work through mob violence; or Parker of New-Jersey, who would work through legislative enactment; or Bramhall of Maine, who would work through State Executive countermand upon the soldiers; or Rendfield, of Vermont, who would simply lie *low and not work at all*—whoever, or whatever the candidate, we say, he is sure of the solid Copperhead vote. We have yet to hear of a single case of bolting anywhere, by any section of the party. There is a universal feeling among them that these minor differences are of no practical account in the presence of the one grand object of disabling the Administration at Washington. It is the common hostility to the war authorities of the land that unites them. We say the war authorities. President Lincoln is the constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and has been sworn to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." It is opposition to him and his subordinates in the performance of that duty that arrays these Copperheads together, and, at all times, secures their concentrated action. Their common spirit of faction is the one thing dominant.

All pretexts that there is an essential difference between antagonism to the President and opposition to the Government are a mockery. It is not more certain that the Government is in danger from the rebellion, and that *the President, as its executive head, is its* appointed defender, than that breaking down *the President is breaking down the Govern*ment. *The soldier may as well turn against* his commander in the day of battle, and claim that he is still true to the flag. The President, of course, like every other man, may make his mistakes, and these mistakes may be criticised—nay, ought to be criticised, for just criticism would only enlighten and strengthen him. Such criticism may be prompted by the most loyal spirit. But regular, organized, systematic, indiscriminate antagonism, such as these Copperheads have engaged in, can come from no such spirit. It is calculated not to help, but to hinder; not to strengthen, but to weaken; not to promote the triumph of the National arms, but to impart new encouragement to the rebels. It is certain that if this antagonism to the President should once become the fixed Northern policy, he would be practically disabled from carrying on the war. With whatever fidelity he might labor against the rebellion, it ever would be all futile without the popular support. The people must work *with* him, or he works in vain. The party, therefore, which makes opposition its regular business, in a crisis like this, is essentially a disloyal party.

Of course we don't mean to say that all the men who vote against the Administration are consciously aiming to break down the Government. Unquestionably there are great numbers who go for the Copperhead candidates without a thought of damaging the country. They simply follow old party leaders, or are influenced by old party names and watchwords, or are misled, perhaps, by the artful sophistries and passionate appeals of demagogues. But the fact that there are so many well-meaning men of this class in the opposition, don't in the least affect the factious character, or the factious effect, of the opposition—not a whit more than the fact that there are great numbers of well-meaning men among the rebels affects the character and effect of the rebellion. It is not the character of the followers, but the character of the cause itself and of those who manage it, that makes it a public blessing or curse.

It is one of the most cheering prospects of the times that the people are coming so generally to an understanding of the demands of true loyalty. The contrast between the [illegible] this year and last year is due mainly to the progress made in this regard. The very same Copperhead arguments and appeals which were so effectual then, accomplish comparatively nothing now. All the objections which are brought out against the Administration are accounted as but dust in the balance against the vital necessities of upholding the Government through its constituted authorities. The great majority of the people have learned what *unconditional* loyalty is, and what its requirements are; and in passing upon candidates they no more think of making a distinction between Copperheads of this stripe and that stripe, than they do between this and that sort of tories in the Revolution, or this and that class of Federalists in the last war with England. They who are not for sustaining the authorities of the Government in this emergency, they put down as unfaithful to the Government; and between such they neither look for nor care for any difference. They place the same brand upon the whole herd.

Affairs in Virginia.—We cannot yet foresee either the nature and magnitude of Gen. Lee's advance or what is likely to come of it. The fighting on Wednesday, though only a single corps of the rebels was engaged against two corps of our army, was very brisk, and seems to have resulted in nothing but the further contraction of our army lines. The fact, however, that Lee has made a second attempt to flank our army, this time by way of Chantilly, and endeavored to get into our rear by way of Fairfax Court-house, furnishes additional proof that he considers himself strong enough to cope with the Army of the Potomac.

Delusions and Fallacies of the Rebel Leaders.

The full height, breadth and depth of the delusions under which the South commenced this war will probably only be fully revealed after most of the actors in it have been gathered to their fathers. But we know enough of it already to be greatly puzzled by the extraordinary want of foresight and judgment displayed by the leaders in their calculation of the course likely to be pursued by Europe and the North. Their knowledge of the capacity and resources of their own people has been proved by events to have been exceedingly accurate and profound, but their ignorance of every other people seems to have been, for men of so much ability and shrewdness as they have undoubtedly shown themselves to possess, and for men who have, to an extent unknown amongst us, made politics and political history a life-long study, curious in the last degree. Their principal errors, too, are of a kind that we should expect from what are commonly called "practical men"—men of little education, to whom self-interest in its lowest sense is the key to all political problems, and by no means from persons who have studied politics in books. The notion, for instance, that the North, being a commercial community, devoted to the pursuit of gain, was for that reason sure not to fight; is rather the conclusion of a backwoodsman than of a student. The lesson of history is that commercial communities are amongst the most pugnacious and ambitious, and most obstinate of belligerents:—witness Carthage, Venice, Genoa, Holland and England.

Their character for able statesmanship has been equally damaged by the utter failure of their calculations regarding France and England. The North there was some excuse for their not understanding, inasmuch as they *were blinded by hate and rivalry, and led* astray by the false prophecies of Northern *men like Franklin Pierce and Gov. Seymour, who committed the not unnatural error of* judging their countrymen by themselves. But the Southern leaders must have studied France and England carefully for years before this outbreak, with the view of ascertaining the policy they would most probably pursue when it came. The conclusion they arrived at was that the two Powers would *immediately* interfere on behalf of the South; not after the South had given good evidence of its valor or skill, but before a shot was well fired. They actually were so possessed with this idea that their Commissioners applied for recognition in England immediately after the first battle of Bull Run. Now, this inference also was not that of men who work out political problems in the Cabinet, and balance probabilities and investigate springs of action on paper, slowly and laboriously. It was just the sort of hasty and passionate reasoning, if reasoning it can be called, that one meets with at enthusiastic mass meetings, such as Tammany and Mozart Halls turn out by the yard on the night of "a grand rally." Men of real thought, and in the habit of reflecting on remote consequences, would hardly have expected the Ministers of countries like France and England, who have had centuries of vast and varied experience in peace and war, to fling themselves, in the first three months, into a convulsion which they recognized at the very outset as the most tremendous one of modern times, whatever their sympathies might be. In the presence of such a catastrophe, it would be the natural impulse of every elderly educated man, such as Louis Napoleon or Lord Russell, to wait and see what was going to happen, before taking sides by overt acts; and one would have expected that men as shrewd and crafty as Jefferson Davis and his associates would have foreseen this, by the hastiest appeal to "the depths of their own consciousness." But they did not, and the letters of their Commissioners to Earl Russell, in 1861, will remain on record as perhaps the most foolish and boyish compositions in the whole archives of diplomacy.

Their financial calculations have also turned out a ruinous failure, though we believe that they never made much pretension [illegible] City, and was in its financial management the mainstay of that establishment for some years [illegible] disappearance. The loss [illegible] tion, is a fine speaker, and will make a prudent, judicious and efficient Senator. No better nomination could have been made.

William Nicoll, of Suffolk, the Union candidate in the First District, has always been a Democrat, but is heartily and earnestly in favor of sustaining the Government in the prosecution of the war. He is highly respected, and will command a large vote.

Union Meeting at Cooper Institute.

The Union men hold a meeting, one of the regular weekly series, this evening at Cooper Institute. Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, Hon. D. S. Dickinson of Albany, and some local speakers, are expected to make addresses. Only a fortnight remains for the State canvass after this week, and although the splendid Union triumphs in Pennsylvania and the West render the result of the contest in this State scarcely doubtful, yet the friends of the Government should spare no effort to secure an overwhelming majority in favor of the Union and the War.

THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES—GOLD AND CREDIT.

The Basis of Public Credit—The Utility and Value of Government Bonds—The Limitation of National Credit—Money in the United States Illimitable.

The Bronx, Sunday, Sept. 20, 1863.

I have read something upon various difficult subjects; but upon nothing have I ever seen so much mystery and misapprehension as upon that of credit and money. People will confound the most opposite things, such as money and capital, credit and property, public and private credit, paper and specie, and for want of two or three simple principles, entangle all the subjects of finance. In the United States the peculiarity of our condition confounds both ourselves and the economists of Europe. Europe laughed at the idea of our carrying on an enormous war without borrowing money of them. Everybody remembers the awful predictions of the London *Times*—that we were going on rapidly to financial ruin and bankruptcy. The rebels said the same, and added broad riots and other terrible things to the sad picture. What a contrast with that picture is the result! I undertake to say that the financial prosperity of the United States was never so great as it is this very day. Never was its business more active; the basis of its credit greater; or the value of property higher. I shall not stop to prove this; but it is susceptible of the most exact proof. I shall here only, by way of introduction to a fuller discussion of our financial and commercial condition, state some of the elementary facts. In the first place, money (no matter of what composed) *is a mere machine to do a certain piece of work.* It stands on the same footing as a spinning wheel or a cotton gin. Its business is to make an *exchange*, a transmission of property. It has no other business. There are two other elements involved in its use; its cheapness and its *convenience*. As between paper and gold, paper is both cheaper and more convenient. Hence it is that all modern communities prefer paper to coin, and the *commercial tendency* of the age is to substitute paper, so far as possible, for the precious metals. Why should a man carry a hundred dollars in his pocket (of gold capital) to make a certain exchange, when he can do it for five cents? The common sense of mankind prefers paper—when there is no danger of loss. How completely money is a mere machine of exchange may be illustrated, by the journey of Dr. Barth. He leaves England, for example, with a bill of exchange. He finds that on the coast of Africa they will take nothing but *silver dollars*. At Tripoli he converts his paper into silver dollars. He leaves Tripoli with a bag of silver, and goes into the interior of Africa. But, at a certain point in the interior, silver comes to be a medium of exchange, and changes his dollars into strings of shells, called *cowries*. From that point the little shells paid for everything, just as much as if they had been English Gold. They had no intrinsic value, but they were the currency of the country, and, at a certain point, the shells and the silver had an exchangeable value. Now, in this transaction, the paper was more convenient than the silver, and the silver more convenient than the shells. And (mark!) the most civilized nation used the paper. *Now, the only difficulty about the paper is, that if it* has no exchangeable value for property, it may be a loss on the holder's hands. This is the only thing that depreciates paper money. We have an example in the difference between the notes of the rebel Confederacy and the United States Government. The United States notes are worth ten times the rebel notes. Why? There are two reasons: First, because everybody believes the United States both can and will pay their notes; and, secondly, because the United States notes are convertible into bonds, *whose interest is payable in gold*, which, by the well-known laws of finance, is equivalent to paying the bonds themselves in gold. Nobody believes the rebel notes will be paid; and they are not convertible into any kind of value; hence they must continually depreciate. Mr. Robert Toombs says this is in consequence of the *quantity*. This is a mistake. He may make the quantity greater or less, and he cannot raise the value of a note, which the holder knows, if left in his hands, is a dead loss. These being the principles by which money is governed, the present credit of the Government is obvious. It rests, first, on the ability of the Government to pay its notes, and secondly, in the fact that it does pay them by paying the interest of the bonds in gold. The paper currency is convertible into bonds, (which are only larger notes,) and the bonds bear interest in gold. Thus, all the paper currency of the United States is now actually specie *paid*, to the extent in which the capital of the country can be absorbed in bonds. *What is the limit of that absorption?* That undoubtedly is a vital question, and I shall consider it at more length hereafter. At present I will mention only two or three facts, which will serve as a generalization of that subject. In the first place, the property of the nation is answerable for the debts of the nation, if the people be an honest people, and heretofore we have been the most honest nation in the world. The property of the loyal States is worth, intrinsically, about *fourteen thousand millions of dollars*. It can undoubtedly have a public debt of *thirty per cent.*, or even *four thousand millions*. In the State of Ohio, the Commissioner of Statistics has shown, by indisputable facts, that the whole debt—State, corporate and private—does not exceed *twenty-five per cent. of the property*. This may be taken as a unit for the country, and shows that the vast property of this nation is capable of bearing an immense debt, in addition to the present liabilities. But, aside from all this, these National Bonds are themselves property, and property of the most convenient kind. It is simply a means of making much of the fixed property convertible and exchangeable.

Now, is this convertibility a loss? I should like to see the man who will prove that the issuing of United States Bonds is a loss to the nation. It is simply making it really convertible, and that is a process which *the country has long needed*, and is one source of its present prosperity. When a nation has arrived at thirty millions of people, and commands the resources of a continent; and has five millions of tons in shipping—exceeding that of any other nation on earth—it needs a much larger proportion of convertible, transferable property, than we have heretofore had. The war has brought this about, and is so far a benefit. There are so many interesting, and as yet entirely undiscussed points in our commercial and financial condition, that I must leave them for another time. But I will here say, that one of the greatest errors in the minds of most men in discussing political and financial questions, is in failing to recognize and consider the *changed condition* of our country and times. As the Spaniards continue to use rope harnesses, so there are many, especially educated men, who think that all things remain as they were in the time of the fathers. This is not so. No country was ever placed in the condition of ours. I will mention two facts which put an end to all precedents in regard to American finance. In the first place, *labor*, which is the source of wealth, is worth much more in our country, under free institutions, than it ever was in any country upon earth. In the next place, gold (which the old economists insist upon it, is the ultimate value,) is in our country, so far as we know, absolutely illimitable. It stands on the same footing as potatoes and corn. It is simply merchandise. Where then is our limit in regard to credit and money, when we have the whole world tributary to us?

A Veteran Observer.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 15.

THE WASHINGTON DEFENCES.

Gen. Auger, in pursuance of an order issued this morning by the President, assumed command of the Department of Washington. All orders now in force in the Department are continued. There is great activity in the Engineer Corps, strengthening the defences of Washington by the erection of new rifle-pits and batteries. One thousand men, from the convalescent camp, this morning were detailed to work on the fortifications.

THE TAX ON CIGARETTES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that cigarettes are liable to a tax of three per cent. ad valorem as a manufacture, not otherwise provided for.

TREATY WITH INDIANS.

Commissioner Dunn to-day received a dispatch from Gov. Ramsay, dated Red Lake Crossing, Kansas, stating that he had succeeded in forming a treaty with the Pembina and Red Lake Indians.

PRISONERS EXCHANGED.

About three hundred paroled Union prisoners at at Annapolis have been declared exchanged, and will *be sent to their respective regiments.*

THE HOSPITALS.

Eight thousand nominal sick occupy the Washington Hospitals. Eight per cent of these turn out on *inspection to be fit for duty in the field. Of course* they march. The per centage of disability from rupture is astonishing, more astonishing than from disease of the heart, induced by the irregular or violent action inseparable from military excitements. Strongly pensioned upon the Government have been found in these hospitals one hundred aged and worn-out soldiers, who enlisted for the bounty, and have been crafty in protracting their comfortable life in their medical boarding-houses.

A SURGEON DISMISSED.

By direction of the President Surgeon J. C. Peters United States Volunteers, has been dismissed the service for persistent failure in making to the Surgeon-General's office monthly reports of station and duties, as required by circular from that office.

THE SURVEY OF COLORADO TERRITORY.

A map of public surveys in Colorado Territory, lately received at the General Land Office, shows that surveys have been completed within a radius of seventy-five miles of Colorado City and fifty miles of Denver City.

PROPOSALS INVITED.

Gen. Rucker, Chief Quartermaster Depot of Washington, invites sealed proposals until the 20th of October, for furnishing the Government with two thousand mules, to conform to the following specifications:

All to be fourteen hands and over in height, to be in good flesh, sound, serviceable and suitable for draught purposes, and to be over three and under nine years of age. Proposals to be for 500 and upward. Bids from distrayal parties will not be received.

The Ordnance Office invites sealed proposals, until the 20th of October, for 100,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, calibre 1.58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the undernamed arsenals:

20,000 sets at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island.

20,000 sets at the Frankfort Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Penn.

20,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.

20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.

10,000 sets at the U. S. Armory, Springfield, Mass.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 15.

THE OBSTRUCTION OF CHARLESTON HARBOR.

From what can be ascertained of the real state of affairs at Charleston, the rebels have effectually closed the channel to the city to our fleet, reserving a passage, however, to their own craft, after the manner of a canal, with a safety lock against the enemy. The obstructions may be of such a nature as not to be removed by any appliances of our own, or of less formidable a nature to justify a hazardous attempt by our iron-clads to penetrate further into the harbor and within range of the rebel guns. Under these circumstances, the best engineering and strategic skill becomes necessary on the part of the respective commanders of the land and water forces to make a thoroughly successful demonstration upon Charleston. Such a result is not considered doubtful, but time is necessarily required for the consummation of their plans.

FOR THE GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

The supply ship *Circassian* will leave Boston for the Gulf on Saturday, the 24th.

CONTRACT FOR RAISING SUNKEN VESSELS.

A year and a half ago the Navy Department made a contract for raising the sunken vessels, about twenty in number, in Hampton Roads, but owing to the fact that the contractor has shown himself incompetent to the work, the Navy Department will soon again advertise for proposals for the performance of that service, thus affording to men of genius and enterprise a fine opportunity of investment of capital and labor.

SEWARD.

[For the New-York Times.]

Well, be it so! The not uncommon fate
Of greatness overtakes thee in thy prime:
He who is mighty will have foes who hate;
Thou hast false friends, who only consummate
Their own destruction in attempting thine.
O, peerless Champion of the Cause so Just,
When some, o'er zealous now, were cold or mute,
Thou with sublimest courage took the Trust
And priceless venture, conscious that thou must
Bear scorn of those who would thy cause dispute.
Keep heart! the Great Hereafter will refute
Each slander born of envy or of hate,
And thus thy final labors will compute:
"He Perished Saved, by saving First the State!"

A. B. B.

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines have won the highest premiums at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs, where exhibited this season.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence for subscribers up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with valuable letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; those of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a concise synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is also worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of importance, and must soon prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $2; two copies one year, $3; five copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Recherche Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens.—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Rogers—Groups.—"Is not this a lady's dress, like the coat in the 'Tale of a Tub,' will never wear well but alone; but if you attempt to load it with foreign ornaments, you destroy the original ground. The Hair made by KNOX, corner of Fulton-st. and Broadway, is your well anyhow; but it is a fact that any attempt to ornament them, in this 'gilding refined gold and painting the lily,' This is not poetry, but fact.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rex" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 252 Broadway.

Second-Hand Safes FOR SALE cheap for cash, at No. 189 Maiden-lane.

Sewing-machines to Rent. And for Sale—New, at W. W. WICKES, Jr.'s, No. 469 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Begich Hyperion Fluid Restores and preserves the HAIR. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Only 50 cts. Be convinced. Sold everywhere. W. BOGLE, Boston.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only persons of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Reuben Ferris and Son's Perfect Fitting Shirts, Stock, Bosom, &c., ready-made and made to order. "Chemiserie de Paris," No. 491 Broadway, two doors below 42d-st.

Trusses, &c.—BIRCH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Wedding Slips and Gaiters, Balmorals and Button Boots; also Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants' Boots and Shoes, all of the latest prices, at MILLER & CO'S, No. 297 Canal-st.

Elsewhere Park.—See Description of, in another column. Interesting to all in pursuit of a country place within one hour of City Hall.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED

COMBS—MERRITT.—In Boston, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 15, by Rev. E. F. Barrett, WILLIAM COMBS of New-York, and MARIA S. MERRITT, of Boston. No cards.

COZZ—BRIDE.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, at the house of the bride's father, according to the ceremony of Friends, J. THOMAS COZZ, of Longwood, Chester County, Penn., to MARY F., daughter of J. T. S. Smith, of this City. No cards.

CABLE—HUTCHINGS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Edward French, Mr. JOHN H. CABLE and LOUISE M., only daughter of R. B. Hutchings, Esq., all of South Boston, N. J.

EDWARDS—LEONARD.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., and CAMILLA, only daughter of Hon. William H. Leonard, all of this City.

BURDSALL—MEYER.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, CHARLES EVERETT and CONSTANCE F., only daughter of William Meyer, all of this City.

FIELD—SEABROOKE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. M. Peters, WILLIAM HAZARD and AUGUSTA CURZON, daughter of the late Samuel Bradhurst, all of the City.

HARRIMAN—PEAK.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, at Trinity Chapel, New-York City, by Rev. William R. Lndlam, HOWARD HARRIMAN, U. S. N., and SOPHIA A. STEWART, adopted daughter of Dr. U. H. Peak, of Fort Howard, Wis.

BRADY—BOSCOBEL.—On Tuesday, Oct. 13, at St. George's Church, Flushing, L. I., by Rev. Augustine W. Cotheal, JOHN BRADY, Jr., and JANNIE R., daughter of C. E. Lincoln, Esq., both of Flushing. No cards.

INGRAM—WILKES.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, at Trinity Church, Hoboken, by the Rector, M. Sayre Harris, JOHN H. INGRAM, of New-York, and ANNIE V. WILKES, eldest daughter of David Wilkes, Esq., of Hoboken, N. J.

JONES—REYES.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Jackson, THEODORE L. JONES and JOSEANNA, eldest daughter of Henry Reyes, Esq.

MALLORY—WYMAN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. E. S. Gaylord, D. D., assisted by Rev. George S. Mallory, WILLIAM H. MALLORY, of Yonkers, Conn., and HELEN C., eldest daughter of L. B. Wyman, Esq., of Brooklyn.

PRATT.—On Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 13, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARGARETTA PRATT, eldest daughter of Peter D. Collins, and widow of the late Thomas Platt.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, Oct. 16, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 203 Bleecker-st., on Friday, Oct. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Newburgh, Orange County, for interment.

PRENTISS.—In Mount Vernon, on Thursday, Oct. 15, Rufus B. Prentiss, only child of William H. and Ida F. Prentiss.

Notice of funeral to-morrow's paper.

SHERMAN.—At the Queen House, Knoxville, Tenn., on Tuesday, Oct. 13, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Maj.-Gen. Wm. T. and Ellen E. Sherman, of Ohio, in the 34th year of her age.

Dear Hyacinthe (Ohio) papers please copy.

STEVENS.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, VALENTINE W. STEVENS, in the 70th year of his age.

The remains will be taken for interment to Willingham, Ohio.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 127.—Oct. 13, 1863.
35, 12, 42, 53, 29, 76, 66, 39, 27, 4, 2, 74, 30, 37.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 126.—Oct. 14, 1863.
53, 62, 30, 50, 10, 57, 40, 27, 68, 46, 72, 41, 23.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Thirty per cent. premium paid on prizes. Information furnished; highest price paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES WERE AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS AT THE FOLLOWING STATE FAIRS OF 1863,

FOR THE BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES, THE BEST MANUFACTURING MACHINES, AND THE BEST MACHINE-WORK:

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Double-thread Machine.
First Premium for Machine Work.

VERMONT STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.
First Premium for Machine Work.

IOWA STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.
First Premium for Machine Work.

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.
First Premium for Machine Work.

INDIANA STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Machine for all purposes.
First Premium for Machine Work.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Machine for all purposes.
First Premium for Machine Work.

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Machine for all purposes.
First Premium for Machine Work.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.
First Premium for beautiful Machine Work.

OHIO STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Machine Work.

And at several Institutes and county Fairs.

☞ At nearly all the above Fairs the leading Sewing Machines were in competition.

SALESROOMS, No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S NEW EUROPEAN STYLES of every description of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ARE NOW READY.

The special peculiarities of their stock are ENDLESS VARIETY, THE LATEST NOVELTIES, THE CHOICEST MATERIALS, SPECIALTIES IN BUSINESS CLOTHING, THE NEWEST PROMENADE FASHIONS, PARIS AND LONDON DRESS STYLES.

All at the most reasonable rates. No deviation from the marked figures.

ROGERS & RAYMOND.

Nos. 181, 183 and 185 Fulton-st. and 214 Broadway.

FLANNEL TRAVELING SHIRTS. EXTRA HEAVY CASSIMERE TRAVELING SHIRTS, A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE, by DEVLIN & CO., BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st. BROADWAY, corner of Warren-st.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES. A fine variety of NEW PATTERNS by the BEST MAKERS. ALSO, SOME NEW STYLES of our own manufacture. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

A 1 FURNITURE. $150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 97 BOWERY. Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City. FOR CASH. Consisting of ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE. In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush. MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE OF NEW DESIGNS AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for CASH. In the stock will be found ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES of new and beautiful styles, which for good taste in design cannot be surpassed. Call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere. FREDERICK KRUTENA, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., Between Bowery and 2d-av.

FOR FAMILY AND MEDICAL USE! GUINNESS' DUBLIN PORTER. OSBORN'S PURE JUICE PORT. GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY, AND OLD NECTAR BOURBON, For sale in any quantity, by C. E. MENDUM, No. 80 Cedar-st., Corner Broadway.

MUNN & COMPANY, SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS, and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York. Pamphlets of information about patents FREE. Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

NOTICE—SACRIFICE—DARDONVILLE'S GAS FIXTURES.—I would call the attention of housekeepers and the trade generally to my stock of imported FRENCH GAS FIXTURES, CLOCKS, FINE BRONZES, &c., all of which stock I will offer for sale at reduced prices, to enable me to close the Gas-Fixture branch of my business by Nov. 1, on and after which date the balance of stock unsold I will sell at auction, by H. P. Leeds & Co., of which sale due notice will be given by the Press. My reputation as an old-established manufacturer is my guarantee in this advertisement. The sale of my goods is to be positive and peremptory. H. DARDONVILLE, No. 823 Broadway, next to H. Mallard.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer SAXONIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 17th day of October, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at the undermentioned hours as follows:

Stations A and B, 10 A. M.
Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.
Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.
Station G, 9 A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

GRAND OPENING OF ENGLISH CARPETING, from the most celebrated manufacturers; English Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpeting; also, a large assortment of Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Stair Carpets, Matts, Table and Floor Covers, Hearth Rugs; Oil-cloths, 3 to 5 yards wide. Drugget, 4 yards wide, at greatly reduced prices. Be particular and look for the large Golden Eagle. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 49 Bowery.

FANS.—LADIES' FANS, NEW STYLES, FROM Paris. Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen to Twenty-five Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES, LATEST, THREE, FIVE AND EIGHT DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c., GOOD AND CHEAP, AT WILLARD'S, No. 324 Hudson-st., Corner Houston.

FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1851, to date. Address G. L. PALMER, No. 110 Nassau-st.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, NOISES IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT, CHRONIC CATARRH, CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to BY DR. VON EISENBERG, Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office, NO. 616 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 28, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE, Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBEG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBEG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBEG's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBEG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE, No. 265 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. VON EISENBERG, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. VON EISENBERG's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 155 2d-av.

No. 124 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a dangerous discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 26, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several specialists in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON, No. 78 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up consequent by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with pecuniarial hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. VON EISENBERG, I committed him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, so as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. VON EISENBERG with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WERES, No. 620 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE NO. 616 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

From the army hospital—the bloody battle field—the mansion of the rich and humble abode of the poor—from the office and the sacred desk—from the mountain top, distant valleys and far-off islands of the ocean—from every nook and corner of the civilized world—is pouring in the evidence of the astonishing effects of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following may be seen at our office.

RENSSELAER, Wis., Sept. 15, 1863.

* * * * I have been in the army hospitals fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * *

C. H. PLAUTE.

SOUTH WARSAW, Ohio, July 26, 1863.

* * * One young man, who had been sick and not out of the house for two years with Scrofula and Erysipelas, after paying the doctors over $100 without benefit, has been cured by ten bottles of your Bitters. * * *

EDWARD WOODALL.

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

HAVEMEYER MANSION, 37th-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1863.

"Dr. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl, in particular, with pains in the head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite increased; strength and health followed. * * *

Respectfully, MRS. C. M. DEVOE.

* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

Rev. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y.

* * * Then will send me two bottles more of the Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend.

ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Penn.

* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

Rev. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y.

* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.

BYERS, CHADWICK & CO., Proprietors of Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

C. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, Ohio.

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio.

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, Agent for Colgate & Co., No. 384 Broadway, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, dizziness after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any persons pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon, is a swindler and imposter. We only put it up in our log-cabin bottles. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States Stamp over the cork, and signature on steel plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION Has been removed from No. 9 Bond-st. to No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, (Near corner of Fulton,) Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above.

Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will be consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ CAUTION.—BEWARE OF ANY OTHER UTERINE CATHOLICON. USE NOTHING BUT THE CATHOLICON MARKED "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," HAVING THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY AND THE NAME OF JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., ON THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER, AND HIS SIGNATURE ON THE INSIDE LABEL.

Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.

A DISEASED LIVER.
A DISEASED LIVER.
A DISEASED LIVER.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a positive cure for all disorders of the Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Pancreas, Heart, and other glands. Disease of the Liver is caused from improper medication of other diseases. Misguided treatment for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Bilious and other Fevers, Small Pox, Constipation, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, are fruitful sources of Liver derangement; excessive and moderate doses of quinine, calomel, drastic pills, are sure to cause derangement, torpidity and sluggishness of the Liver, and enlargement of the Spleen. In all cases where purgative medicines are required use RADWAY'S PILLS, and these evils will be avoided. Those who suffer with Liver Complaint should commence the use of these Pills at once; a cure will soon follow. They occasion no straining, looseness, piles or weakness; they insure a regular movement from the bowels daily. Persons troubled with Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion are assured a cure. Price 25 cents per box. These Pills are elegantly coated with gum. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers. Sold by RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold-st., and by Druggists generally.

THE MANAGERS OF THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM, having taken the house formerly occupied by H. W. Field, Carmansville, expect to receive the children in the course of the present week.

They most earnestly request to the benevolent and philanthropic commendious buildings, well stored with furniture, bedding, clothing, &c., all of which were wholly consumed, or distributed among the mob.

They request to inform the public that not one of the children were injured by the fire, and were conducted by faithful officers of the Institution to the 35th-st. station-house, where they remained with them three days and three nights in that densely crowded place.

When removed to Blackwell's Island, which was thronged with colored refugees from the City, they very kindly received, fed and clothed them, and cared for them to the present time, for which the Managers would gratefully acknowledge their obligations both to the Commissioner of Charity and Alms, and their Warden, M. F. Anderson.

They would also express their heartfelt thanks to John Decker, Chief of the Fire Department, who several times, at the risk of his life, extinguished the flames in different parts of the building after they were kindled.

Thanks are also due to Capt. Walling and his company, of the 35th Station-house, for kind protection afforded at the time of the mob, and to many others not named.

Donations in money, bedding or clothing, furniture, dry goods, groceries, &c., &c., will be most gratefully received at the present time.

The Superintendent, William E. Davis, Carmansville, will be found with a force daily during the ensuing week, and will call on such persons as may dispose to respond to this appeal, and will address him on the subject. Or packages may be sent to J. D. Smith, 276 4th-av.

Signed, on behalf of the Managers,

MRS. J. FERRIS, 1st Directress.
A. H. SHOTWELL, Secretary.
MRS. JAMES STOKES.
MRS. J. F. FIELD.
MRS. E. E. GORHING.
MRS. CHARLES LANDON.
MRS. J. WEEKS.
MRS. C. S. ROBERTS.
MRS. E. KETCHUM.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Introductory lecture of the session of Medical Causes will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, at 7½ o'clock, by Prof. DRAPER, in the College Building, No. 207 East 16th-st., near 2d-av. Subject—*On the Best Course for a Medical Student to take in his Professional Education.* The Alumni of the College, medical students, the profession and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

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THE REJECTED WIFE. An entire new book. By Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, author of "Fashion and Famine." Complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in cloth, for $1 50. We also publish a "Railway Edition" of it, complete in one vol., paper cover. Price $1.

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POLITICAL.

UNION MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, 1863, At 7½ o'clock. H

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Persons who have been salivated by mercury, or who have been drugged by other physicians, and have suffered untold misery, will find a sure cure by calling on Dr. WARD & CO. Those who have contracted the habit of self-abuse, and have become weak, nervous, and debilitated, and unfit for business or society, will find a perfect cure by calling on Dr. WARD & CO. Persons who have injured themselves by improper indulgence, and who now suffer from nervousness, dizziness, indigestion, loss of memory, confusion of ideas, pimples on the face, aversion to society, and who feel that they are unfit for the duties of life, will find a perfect cure by calling on Dr. WARD & CO. 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Persons who have been drugged by other physicians, and have been told that they have Kidney Complaint, Dropsy, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Female Weakness, Irregularities, Suppressions, Whites, Ulceration of the Womb, &c., will find a perfect cure by calling on Dr. WARD & CO. Persons who have been drugged by other physicians, and have been told that they have Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance, Tremblings, Nervousness, Trembling of the Limbs, Weakness of the Back and Spine, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c., will find a perfect cure by calling on Dr. WARD & CO. Persons who have been drugged by other physicians, and have been told that they have Diseases of the Blood, Scrofula, Tetter, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Pimples on the Face, Body, Limbs, &c., will find a perfect cure by calling on Dr. WARD & CO. Persons who have been drugged by other physicians, and have been told that they have Diseases of the Heart, Enlargement, Palpitation, Pain in the Side, Shortness of Breath, Fainting Spells, &c., will find a perfect cure by calling on Dr. WARD & CO. Persons who have been drugged by other physicians, and have been told that they have Diseases of the Head, Scald Head, Ringworm, Falling of the Hair, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Carbuncles, Ulcers, Sores, &c., will find a perfect cure by calling on Dr. WARD & CO. Persons who have been drugged by other physicians, and have been told that they have Diseases of the Eyes, Cataract, Amaurosis, Weakness, Inflammation, Sore Eyes, &c., will find a perfect cure by calling on Dr. WARD & CO. Persons who have been drugged by other physicians, and have been told that they have Diseases of the Ears, Deafness, Discharges, Noises in the Head, &c., will find a perfect cure by calling on Dr. WARD & CO. Persons who have been drugged by other physicians, and have been told that they have Diseases of the Throat, Nose, Sore Throat, Ulcerated Throat, Ulcerated Nose, Syphilitic Sore Throat, &c., will find a perfect cure by calling on Dr. WARD & CO. Persons who have been drugged by other physicians, and have been told that they have Diseases of the Bones, Nodes on the Bones, Pains in the Bones, Ulcers on the Bones, &c., will find a perfect cure by calling on Dr. WARD & CO. Persons who have been drugged by other physicians, and have been told that they have Diseases of the Kidneys, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Dropsy, &c., will find a perfect cure by calling on Dr. WARD & CO. Persons who have been drugged by other physicians, and have been told that they have Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Irritation, Inflammation, Ulceration of the Bladder, Incontinence of Urine, Involuntary Discharges, &c., will find a perfect cure by calling on Dr. WARD & CO. Persons who have been drugged by other physicians, and have been told that they have Diseases of the Rectum, Piles, Fistula, Ulceration, Stricture, &c., will find a perfect cure by calling on Dr. WARD & CO. Persons who have been drugged by other physicians, and have been told that they have Diseases of the Skin, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworm, Scald Head, Ulcers, Sores, &c., will find a perfect cure by calling on Dr. WARD & CO. Persons who have been drugged by other physicians, and have been told that they have Diseases of the Urinary Organs

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA

ARRIVAL OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.

The States of Colombia Declared at War.

MOSQUERA LEVIES 8,000 MEN.

The steamer Ocean Queen, which arrived at this port yesterday, brings dates from Aspinwall and Panama to the 7th inst., and the following important intelligence:

Gen. Mosquera had declared the United States of Colombia in a state of war, and ordered a levy of 8,000 troops.

The Archbishop of Bogota has been imprisoned until he tenders his unconditional submission to the new constitution.

An interview between Presidents Carrera, of Guatemala, and Barrios, of San Salvador, resulted in nothing. Carrera demanded that Barrios should disarm his troops, deliver their arms to Carrera, and leave the country himself. Barrios declined, but proposed to resign his command, and give a decree of amnesty, if the chief forces would leave Salvador. This Carrera declined.

The Ocean Queen brings the following treasure:

FROM ASPINWALL.

Order	$7,852	Colgate & Hoffman	$ 200
Barques & Co	166	D. H. B. Davis	600
Total			$4,702

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Order	$40,000	Baker & Morrill	$2,926
J. Cohn & Co	37,000	Dewitt, Kittle & Co	27,000
Jennings & Brewster	15,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co	30,000
J. B. Newton & Co	19,000		
A. B. Rosenbaum & Co	19,700	Wells, Fargo & Co	97,000
From San Francisco			$283,126
From Aspinwall			4,751
Total			$287,877

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Salvador*, Capt. Sewarren, arrived at this port on the 5th inst. from Central American ports. Her dates from St. José de Guatemala are to the 29th, and La Union, Salvador, to the 30th September; from Realejo, Nicaragua, to the 1st, and from Punta Arenas de Costa Rica to the 3d inst. The *Salvador* brings passengers and the following freight list:

From San Francisco—203 bags coffee. South Pacific—5 bags cocoa, 66 serrons indigo, 2 boxes samples, 1 package samples, 2 cases cigars. Aspinwall—20 cans balsam, 10 serrons indigo, 4 deer skins. New-York—715 hides, 23 bales deer skins, 3 bales cotton, 1 package coin. Southampton—8 bars silver, 1 case merchandise. 158 serrons cochineal, 2 boxes treasure, 3 packages treasure, 12 serrons indigo. Liverpool—15 bales India rubber, 12 bales cotton, 6 cases balsam, 7 bales deer skins, 10 serrons indigo, 223 hides, 19 bales cocoa, 1 case merchandise. Panama—$1,180 in coin, 1 serron cocoa, 47 serrons indigo, 10 bags potatoes, 179 cedar planks, 1 bundle mats, 1 case cigars.

GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR.

The siege of the City of San Salvador by President Carrera appears to be drawing toward a close—Barrios' lines becoming every day more and more contracted. On the 27th September, Presidents Barrios and Carrera had an interview near the City of Santa Tecla, occupied by the troops of the latter. The two chiefs were accompanied by Gens. Zavala and Canahas, and Mr. Pantenden, the United States Minister resident at Salvador. Carrera demanded that Barrios surrender all his forces, their arms, and all munitions of war within twelve hours, as also his ships, and leave the country within three days for any State he might select. All property of Barrios and his friends to be guaranteed, except of such persons who are charged with peculations on the national funds. Carrera's troops to occupy the Capital as auxiliaries of the Provisional Government, the head of which claims to be Señor Duenas, and to remain in occupation so long as that Government may deem it convenient. Barrios refused to accede to these terms, but proposed to resign his command in favor of one of his Senators, and issue a decree of amnesty, if the forces of Carrera would withdraw from the Republic. Nothing came of the interview.

It is represented that Gen. Carrera has 6,000 men before the City of San Salvador—that he occupies Barrios' only ports, La Union and La Libertad, as also all the interior, except San Miguel, occupied by President Martinez, of Nicaragua, his ally—while Barrios has only 3,000 men in the San Salvador, defended by a double line of fortifications, but from which he must soon be starved or driven out. Carrera had issued a decree, dated Sept. 18, calling upon Barrios to surrender within forty-eight hours, otherwise he would be treated and judged as a factionist; but up to the 24th no attack had been made.

There does not seem to be anything of importance from either Nicaragua or Costa Rica.

COLOMBIA.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1863.

The British steamship *Tyne* arrived at Aspinwall on the 4th instant, from Carthagena, having sailed from the latter port on the 3d. The news from Bogota, the capital, is more interesting than usual. Gen. Mosquera, Provisional President, has issued some decrees, which had caused a good deal of excitement throughout the States. One, raises the army to 8,000 men, and another declares the Republic in a state of war. As the President does not say with whom the Republic is at war, some of his friends interpret the proclamation to mean that it is with Ecuador, others that the priests are trying to get up a revolution, while his enemies pretend to believe that these 8,000 men are to be used to make him President in April, instead of Señor Manuel Murillo, toward which latter, public opinion seems to incline. I have but little doubt, however, that we are drifting into a war with Ecuador.

The people of Bogota are complaining bitterly of a new appointment lately made by Gen. Mosquera—that of a military Prefect for the Capital—and the Municipality has protested energetically against it. When Gen. Mosquera left Bogota for his State of Cauca, the Convention gave him leave of absence till the 15th of October, on condition that if he did not resume his place as Executive head by that time, the civil power should pass into the hands of Gen. Guerreros till the regular election. It is now charged, but probably falsely, that Gen. Mosquera, not being disposed to return to Bogota within the limits, has appointed this military Prefect, in his interest, to practically annul the law referred to of the Convention.

Another decree of Gen. Mosquera has been very badly received. He has ordered the suspension of the emission of new treasury notes, but will receive those of the old emission for National dues, at the prices they may be held at in the market of the locality in which they may be paid in.

Another order of the President is, that Archbishop Herran, brother of the late Colombian Minister to Washington, shall be sent to Popayan, capital of the State of Cauca, where he shall be confined until he submits unconditionally to the Constitution, laws, and authority of the Republic. He has also given an order that the priest Saavedra be sent to his military headquarters at Pasto. This priest was one of the principal advocates and supporters of Gen. Mosquera's decrees against the Church interest, but has lately turned tail to his former professions, and is now deemed to be one of Mosquera's most bitter revilers.

Some of the Presses in Colombia have opened their artillery on Gen. Mosquera, "because of his apparent determination to be the next President of the Republic, at whatever cost."

On the whole, matters look rather stormy with us, and unless we have very good luck, the country will again be at war, externally or internally, or both, within six months.

We have nothing of local interest. Gov. Santiago has gone to Cartagena, in this State, with a small military force, on a rumor that some disturbances had occurred there, or were likely to occur.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* and the United States gunboat *Saginaw* are at Panama. There have been four cases of small-pox among the crew of the *St. Mary's*, but the patients were removed to a house on the island of Flamenco, and are all doing well. I understand that the ship is short of men, having lost fifty men by desertion. The British war-ship *Charybdis* is in the bay of Panama. No war ship at Aspinwall. The United States screw-ship Falmouth is advertised to be sold there, at auction, in November.

The Panama Railroad Company's brig Caroline arrived at Aspinwall, from New-York, on the 4th inst. H. D. Dennis, Esq., agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., and of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Aspinwall, goes to New-York to-day. Also, five young Spanish lads from Panama, to be educated in New-York.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1863.

By the regular British mail steamer from South American ports, we have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Sept. 17, and from Callao and Lima to 20th same month. The Lima Comercio, of Sept. 20, has the following:

News received at Lima, by way of Moyobamba, state that the privateer *Alabama* made her appearance at the island of Fernando on the 19th of March, and that her commander Semmes went there on shore. This vessel, fitted out in England, and having never entered any port of the United States, had captured, until the 17th of March, forty vessels, and amongst them the ships *Kate Cove* and *Lafayette*, in places that belong to Brazilian jurisdiction."

At the island of San Fernando the *Alabama* put on shore 82 men of the captured crews; amongst them are several captains who give some interesting information regarding the privateer. The sailors of the captured vessels are secured, with iron fetters; officers are exempted from this treatment, but both are strictly searched and deprived of their gold and papers. These are packed up and sealed carefully. The service offered by the sailors is accepted; the others are put on board another vessel or sent on shore whenever opportunity offers.

The *Alabama* is a regular steel bark, armed with two enormous swivels and two more pieces at each side, manned by 120 men of all nations—especially English—who are commanded by the Captain and his first officer Kell.

Señor Sans, Peruvian Minister to England, is to be succeeded by Señor P. Galvez, now Minister to Paris. Señor Galvez will be replaced by Gen. Vivanco.

Gen. Castilla, late President, is to be a candidate for the Senate from Callao.

President Prado has issued an order that there shall be no Government interference in elections.

BOLIVIA.

This State is perfectly tranquil, and the Government is turning its attention to the development of the gold mines, the making of roads, and the navigation of the rivers.

CHILE.

"Profound indignation" is the sentiment entertained among all classes in Chile, at the action of the French Government in forcing a monarchy upon Mexico. A discussion on the subject had taken place in Congress, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs was requested to express himself as to whether Chile ought to recognize such a Government. The Minister did not answer. Several notes had been exchanged between Mr. Nelson, United States Minister to Santiago, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on Mexican matters, "and it is a consolation to learn from them that both Governments are possessed of like sentiments of aversion to crowned heads on American soil," &c. The Argentine Republic has sent an agent to Chile to confer on Mexican affairs, it is said.

The Chilian Congress had adjourned to Oct. 1. On a discussion in the Chambers on a "theocratic" question, a decided dissellusion to increase Roman influence in America was expressed.

On the 15th the whole line of railroad from Valparaiso to Santiago was opened.

Business had been remarkably dull in Valparaiso the previous fortnight. The prospects were bad for good crops, as no rains have fallen, and the dry Winter will produce serious results. Fears are entertained by some for the wheat crops, but others say there will be an average yield. Flour was selling at from $3 12½@3 18, 6 months. Barley is selling at $3 the fanega; sales limited. Copper had slightly advanced. A parcel of 174,000 feet lumber from Boston had been sold on private terms, but believed to be at from $50 to $55 per 1,000 feet. In freights, vessels have been generally taken at £8 for Europe. The *Ocean Pearl*, from Boston, goes to the Chinchas for guano. Exchange on London, 60 to 90 days, 43¾ to 44 pence per dollar. On Paris 4f. 65c. to 4f. 70c. On United States 30 to 40 per cent. discount.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—The play of "Ruy Blas" produced at this establishment Wednesday night, belongs to a period of Victor Hugo's career, when flushed with his victories over the formalists of the schools he had determined to carry the romantic drama to its greatest extent. Sentimentalism can hardly go further than in the character of the hero, unless we except the love-torn flunkey of the more recent yellow-covered literature—the Jeames who married his young mistress—as a type of a high emotional nature. There are points of resemblance, indeed, between *Ruy Blas* and the last named character. When we become acquainted with him, he is in the guise of a serving-man. A noble by association he becomes a menial in order that he may be near the lady whom he is not at liberty to approach in any other way. This is none other than the Princess, shortly to become Queen of Spain by marriage with the monarch. One of *Ruy's* old associates, *Don Cæsar*, recognizes him, and the recognition is witnessed by the evil genius of the play, *Don Salluste*, who also overhears the domestic's declaration of love. *Don Salluste* has recently been degraded, mainly through the Princess' means. He determines to be revenged, and uses *Ruy Blas* to effect his object. Assuming the title of *Don Cæsar*, who in the meantime has been sent out of the way, he (*Ruy*) makes love to the Princess, and in the last scene has an interview with her which is sufficient to compromise her with her future husband. *Don Salluste* is, of course, a witness, but he is not permitted to enjoy his triumph. The despised menial turns upon him; a struggle ensues, and both are killed. The Princess, it is presumed, returns to the palace, and no one hears of her indiscretion.

The central idea of the play has been used by Burnas and other dramatists. Notwithstanding its ultra romanticism, it unfolds itself naturally into a series of strong situations, and the catastrophe is afflicting to an average audience, and therefore powerful. The two leading characters—*Ruy Blas* and *Don Salluste*—are drawn with great power; the humility of the first contrasting tremendously with the arrogance of the second. The scenes wherein *Don Salluste* contemptuously exercises his power over the writhing *Ruy Blas* are only excelled by the energy of the *denouement*, where the latter, recovering his manhood, brings his remorseless taskmaster to a hearty reckoning. The language is eloquent, sometimes rhapsodical, always above the average, and the piece generally may be stated as a very valuable addition to Mr. Booth's *repertoire*. We have seldom seen the gentleman to greater advantage than in the first and second acts. Mr. Fechter, who made a great hit in the part, does not interpret it in a better vein. The last act did not appear to be quite so well studied, but it was thoroughly effective, and insured the success of the play. Mr. Hagan's performance of the important rôle of *Don Salluste* was uneven, and competently inadequate to the occasion. Mr. Barrett as *Don Cæsar* lacks the gay audacity of the character, but in the third act was excellent, and received the honor of a call before the curtain. Mrs. Chanfrau looked exceedingly charming as the *Princess*. The remaining characters cannot be recalled with pleasure.

Academy of Music.—The opera of "La Traviata" will be given this evening, with Mlle. Ortolani, Brignoli, Masseloni, Ehrlich and others.

To-morrow, (Saturday,) at 1, a matinée will be given. The opera of "Rigoletto," with Kellogg, Susini, Masseloni, Ehrlich and Gassier, will form the entertainment on this occasion.

The Steam Frigate Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The steam frigate *Niagara* was commissioned to-day, and hauled out from the Navy-yard into the stream. Commodore Thomas T. Craven is Commander.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Politics.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, STATE SENATOR AND ASSEMBLYMEN.

The Democratic Judicial Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, second District, to take the place of Judge Emott, whose term is about expiring, assembled in the room of the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn City Hall, yesterday afternoon.

The Judicial District comprises the counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Orange, Dutchess, Putnam and Rockland.

The Convention was organized by the selection of Mr. Richard Cromwell, Jr., of Richmond County, as Chairman, and Mr. R. D. Carpenter, of Suffolk County, as Secretary.

After calling the roll of delegates, the candidates were placed in nomination, and the first ballot resulted as follows:

Jasper W. Gilbert, of Kings	8
J. G. Lamberton, of Queens	4
J. L. Smith, of Suffolk	4
Joseph F. Barnard, of Dutchess	8

Several more ballots were taken without a choice, when Mr. Elias J. Beach, of Queens, was also placed in nomination. Several more ballotings were had, and on the tenth the result was as follows:

Joseph F. Barnard	13
Jasper W. Gilbert	8

Mr. Barnard having received the highest number of votes, was declared unanimously nominated, and the Convention adjourned.

Democratic Senatorial Conventions.

The Democratic Conventions for the Second and Third Senatorial Districts of Kings County met yesterday afternoon.

The Third District Convention organized by selecting Tuem G. Reeves as Chairman, and Abraham Lott as Secretary. Several ballotings were had, the last one resulting in the nomination of Hon. Henry C. Murphy by the following vote:

Henry C. Murphy	23
Francis B. Spinola	12

Mr. Murphy having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared unanimously nominated, after which the Convention adjourned.

The Second Senatorial District Convention also met, but not being able to agree upon a nomination, adjourned until Wednesday next. The candidates are Messrs. Samuel B. Johnson and John Greenwood.

Union Judicial Convention.

The Republican Union Judicial Convention met yesterday afternoon, in the Governor's Room, Brooklyn City Hall, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the Second Judicial District, in place of Judge Emott. Mr. Alvin Bradley was chosen Chairman and Mr. Charles W. Nostrom, Secretary. After calling the list of Delegates, the Convention adjourned until Monday next, to meet at the same place.

Kings County Democratic Assembly Nominations.

The Democratic Assembly Conventions met yesterday, and nominated the following candidates in the Districts named:

First District—Thomas Sweeney.
Second District—John O'Connell.
Third District—Anthony Hoey.
Fourth District—John C. Jacobs.

The Third Assembly District Convention met last night, but adjourned without agreeing upon a candidate.

Kings County Circuit Court Calendar, Oct. 16.—Nos. 24, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 45.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

[OFFICIAL.]

STATED SESSION—Thursday, Oct. 15, 1863.
Four o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Kepper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Hays:

Petition of M. Hill, for contract for removing night-soil, &c., for ten years, without compensation from the City Treasury.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Mrs. Francisk Klien and Mrs. A. M. Stewart to keep a show-case in front of their premises, number seven hundred and one Broadway, not to extend over four feet, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Patrick McKeon to place his glass-cases and goods on his stoops in front of the stores, numbers two hundred and forty-four and four hundred and fifty-one Eighth-avenue, and the privilege of unpacking goods at the above numbers, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Thomas H. Martin to have a show-case on the sidewalk in front of his premises, number eighty-two Catharine-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman McVay—

Resolved, That the sunken lots on the south side of Forty-first-street, one hundred and fifty feet west of Tenth-avenue, be filled in; under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Whereas, an error was made in the ordinance authorizing the issue of the "Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds, November seven," in the date upon which said bonds were to be made payable, such payment being fixed for November one, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, instead of November one, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, as authorized by statute; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the date of the payment of the "Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds, November seven," be and the same is hereby fixed for November one, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman McVay—

Resolved, That the sunken lots on the southwest corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Superintendent of Meadow quarterly, at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, for the use of a horse and wagon, to date from 11th of May last, which sum of two two hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to erect a sign in front of their premises, corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That John Fisk have permission to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number five hundred and sixty-nine Eighth-avenue, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause two gas lamps to be lighted in front of the new Court-house in Fifty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvertube built on the northwest corner of Thirty-second-street and Seventh-avenue, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce—

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the north side of Thirty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be flagged immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman McVay—

Resolved, That the sunken lots in Forty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Whereas, an error was made in the ordinance authorizing the issue of the "Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds, November seven," in the date upon which said bonds were to be made payable, such payment being fixed for November one, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, instead of November one, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, as authorized by statute; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the date of the payment of the "Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds, November seven," be and the same is hereby fixed for November one, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman McVay—

Resolved, That the sunken lots on the southwest corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Superintendent of Meadow quarterly, at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, for the use of a horse and wagon, to date from 11th of May last, which sum of two two hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to erect a sign in front of their premises, corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That John Fisk have permission to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number five hundred and sixty-nine Eighth-avenue, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause two gas lamps to be lighted in front of the new Court-house in Fifty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvertube built on the northwest corner of Thirty-second-street and Seventh-avenue, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce—

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-first